The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII.] RICHMOND: TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1798. [NUMB. 625.

ORATION,

Delivered at Waſhington, Pennſylvania, on the 9th of May.

[*Concluded from our laſt*]

Confident, therefore, in theſe means of defeating any exertion for maintaining our national ſovereignty, and determined to reduce us to a ſtate of ſubmiſſion and dependence, when a miniſter was ſent to Paris, who really would obſerve the inſtruction of the Preſident, and would not ſubmit to be a tool of the Directory; they refuſed to receive him, and even threatened him with impriſonment, unleſs he left their territory. He accordingly retired to Holland, and waited for inſtructions from the Preſident, to direct his future conduct.

To have a juſt feeling of this groſs indignity, let us ſuppoſe that the Britiſh court had thus rejected Mr. Jay, obſtinately rejected all communication of complaints for the injuries done us, and told him he muſt leave the country or perhaps go to priſon—What would have been the indignation of America? And now would the cry of war have reſounded from all ſpirited Americans? And, was not the rejection of Mr. Pinckney by the French, a greater indignity? Is not indignity from a friend whom we have loved, and prized, more grievous, than like treatment from a man whom we have hated and abuſed?

Yet the American government did not reſent this indignity, but refrained from hoſtility; and the preſent Preſident determined to make one effort more for reconciliation. And, to give it more ſolemnity, appointed three Envoys to the French Directory, to endeavor to obtain juſtice and peace, by ſtipulating for compenſation for paſt, and ſecurity againſt future injuries; in a new treaty ſettling all the diſputed conſtruction of the former, and fixing the terms of our future intercourſe with France.

It has been admitted by the greateſt ſlanderers of the Preſident, and even contrary to their own previous ſuſpicions and reports, that the inſtructions given by the Preſident to his Envoys have been the moſt liberal and candid, that could have been juſtifiable.—They authorized the envoys, if this were deſired by the French, to modify the commercial treaty with France, according to the principles of the Britiſh treaty; to give up our claim for enemies property captured in veſſels of the United States, to ſtipulate for our accepting ſecurities payable at a future time, inſtead of money, for our claims for depredations on our commerce; and even not to inſiſt on ſatisfaction of our claims as an indiſpenſable condition of the propoſed treaty.

With full powers and ſuch liberal inſtructions, the envoys arrived in in Paris on the 4th of October laſt, and the day following announced their arrival and their miſſion to the miniſter of foreign affairs. His ſecretary gave information, that the directory were exaſperated at part of the preſident's ſpeech, that the negociation would be conducted under the direction of this miniſter, and they would have no audience of the directory till it was baniſhed. Two weeks after their arrival, authoriſed and acknowledged agents of this miniſter commenced converſations, preparatory to the negociations. They began by ſtating the pride of the directory, their great offence at certain parts of the Preſident's ſpeech, and the humiliating apologies, diſavowals, reparations and expletions, which would be required from the envoys. Theſe however they fairly avowed to be only pretexts for the purpoſe of obtaining what was their real object, and without which, the envoys were told, that they could expect no treaty nor even a reception, nor permiſſion to remain in Paris; money! that with or without theſe apologies, &c money muſt be given. They muſt, in the firſt place, give to the miniſter about two hundred and twenty three thouſand dollars, to be employed by him in gaining the good will of the directory. They muſt advance to the French government a ſum equal to all the American claims againſt France, and the French government would then pay the claimants, and they lay out the mony again in ſupplies to the French colonies. They muſt purchaſe from the French government Dutch debts to the amount of ſix millions of dollars, as ſometimes ſtated, and twelve millions of dollars as ſtated at other times, paying twenty ſhillings in the pound, when in the market they were hardly worth ten. All this was to be done without any aſſurance, that a negociation would be ſucceſsful, without any ſtatement of terms, and perhaps without even a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. Theſe terms the envoys politively rejected. Argument and menace were exerted in vain to produce a compliance. The wrath and power of the French government was ſet forth in ſtrong terms. It was ſtated, that the preſent directors would probably not be long in power, and a temporary compliance might prevent a war: That we had to treat with men who diſregarded the juſtice of our claims, and the reaſoning with which we ſupported them: That they diſregarded their own colonies, and conſidered themſelves as invulnerable with reſpect to us: That we would acquire an intereſt among them only by a judicious application of money: That nothing was to be obtained there without money; and that all the neighboring ſtates had, in like manner, been obliged to purchaſe peace: that if we did not, they would confiſcate our property, and embargo our veſſels, and ravage our coaſts: that we might look for the fate of Venice, to be parcelled out, and bartered away; or at leaſt have the form of our government changed as that of Hamburg and Switzerland, would ſoon be, or partake of a like ruin as was hanging over Portugal and England: That France had lent us money, and we ought to ſhew the ſame friendſhip. That they had intelligence from the United States, that if Mr. Burr and Mr. Madiſon had conſtituted the miſſion, the differences would have been accommodated. That the miniſter was preparing a memorial, to be ſent out to the United States, complaining of the envoys, as being unfriendly to an accommodation with France. That they had a party in America ſtrongly in their intereſt; and that the diplomatic ſkill of France, and the means which ſhe poſſeſſes in our country, are ſufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame of the rupture of the negociation on the federaliſts.

To theſe propoſals the envoys replied, that, tho' ſenſible of the power of France, they could never conſent to purchaſe peace by a ſurrender of their national independence. That ſubmiſſion to claims not founded in right, inſtead of procuring ſolid peace would only invite a repetition of demands without end. That they expected to receive, and were prepared, in the ampleſt manner, to give juſtice; and would make any reaſonable ſacrifice for the ſake of peace. That they were anxious to avoid war; but if war forced itſelf upon them, the United States had nothing left, but to exert their means of ſelf defence; and that thoſe means were ſufficient to preſerve them from ſubjection to any government. That while we were ſtruggling for liberty, we had ſolicited from France, a loan of money as a favor, had not extorted it by threats or injuries, nor exacted it as a condition of doing juſtice, or forbearing hoſtility; and that France had lent it in the time of our diſtreſs, of her own choice, and in order to maim and depreſs a rival nation. That France now ſtood in no need of money for her own defence, and wanted it only to extend her conqueſts over other nations. And that our lending it to France, while engaged in war for that purpoſe, was becoming parties in the war; and taking part in the war, under the coercion of France was ſurrendering our independence. That it would not be eaſy for the miniſter to perſuade the people of America, that the ſtatements made by their envoys are untrue; at any rate he might be aſſured, that the fear of cenſure would not induce them to deſerve it. They would act according to their own judgment; and truſted they ſhould be ſupported by the great body of candid and honeſt men. And that France miſcalculated on the parties in America; for the extreme injuſtice offered to our country would unite every man againſt her.

The laſteſt diſpatches received from our envoys, dated 8th January laſt, announce new meaſures, tending to the utter deſtruction of our trade, and inform us, that after a ſtay of three months there, unnoticed and unacknowledged, they have no hope of being received, or of accompliſhing the object of their miſſion. All this the preſident has announced to Congreſs, with a declaration, that no proſpect remains of accommodating our differences with France, without a ſurrender of the eſſential principles of our independence.

The criſis to which the United States are now brought, is one of the moſt extraordinary to be found in the hiſtory of nations. A ſovereign ſtate conſcious of no offence is cauſeleſſly attacked by a proud and potent nation, and on pretexts as various as they are groundleſs, and every day ſhifting and multiplying, is ſpoiled of property to a vaſt amount, and threatened with extinction of her trade and her means of defence. Deſirous to avoid war, and to live on good terms with her ſpoiler, ſhe ſends to him meſſengers of peace to diſcuſs the cauſes and effects of her ſufferings, and even to forgive all that is paſt, on condition that ſhe may live ſecurely in future. Theſe meſſengers, the ſpoiler firſt refuſes to hear drives from him, and threatens with impriſonment—They are ſent back. They are ſtill not ſuffered to unfold their complaints, or the powers of their miſſion. Frivolous grounds of complaint againſt the ſuffering ſtate are fabricated. Submiſſions are required, on purpoſe to mark their degradation, and ſhew how far the ſpoiler might proceed in his plunder and demands. Theſe ſubmiſſions are acknowledged to be mere pretexts for exacting further enormous ſums of money, as bribes or loans, to men who profeſſed no regard to juſtice, and might ſoon be out of authority. When all theſe terms were to be complied with, it was poſſible the meſſengers might be admitted to ſtate their complaints, and propoſe terms of redreſs; but in the mean time, the ſpoiler would proceed in his acts of violence.

That when the colonies ſent petitions for redreſs to Britain, they were received contemptuouſly, was not matter of great wonder; for they were held as in a ſtate of rebellion. But that when one ſovreign ſtate, having received unexampled and unprovoked injuries from one another, has ſent ambaſſadors to diſcuſs the grounds of injury, and means of redreſs, thoſe ambaſſadors are treated contemptuouſly, and diſmiſſed unheard; and are moreover told, that if ever they be heard, it ſhall be after a ſurrender of national dignity, independence, and ſelf-government, and a great increaſe of their paſt damage, is a degree of inſolence, and a contempt of juſtice, rarely experienced in the annals of the world. The nation that can impoſe ſuch terms has no principle to reſtrain it. The nation that can ſubmit to them is prepared for all oppreſſion. Force only can decide between them; or the one muſt be a tyrant, and the other a ſlave.

The diſpatches are in the hands of every one, and no honeſt American but muſt burn with indignation at their inſolent demand of conceſſions for the Preſident's ſpeech. Shall they impudently interfere in the diſcretionary adminiſtration of our government, not affecting them, and we not ſpeak with reſentment! Shall we pave the way to a negociation by a diſavowal of truth, and a profeſſion of falſehood! O! if they had found the envoys baſe enough to ſubmit to theſe terms, there would have been no humiliation ſo great, that would not have been required of them.

But theſe were but pretexts. The real preliminary was money. Money in bribes and in gifts under the name of loans. For a loan from a weaker to a more powerful government, is but another name for a gift or tribute; eſpecially when the government requiring the money is avowed to have no regard to juſtice, is publickly compared to the Indians and Algerines, and declared like them to *feel* peace and forbearance of their cruel aggreſſions. With ſuch a government having made one conceſſion, would there have been any end of demand, while we had any thing to give? Indeed at once they avow, that their expectations are in proportion to our ability to pay. The firſt conceſſion was putting our necks under their feet. And true intereſt, as well as true dignity, required that we ſhould ſtop at the point of right.

But would it not have been better to have made this conceſſion? By no means. When a government diſavows any regard to juſtice, declares that nothing is to be obtained from it without money; not pretending any claim of right, like Indians and Algerines, ſets out on the principle of general plunder and exaction; and fairly owns that her demands will be meaſured by our means of ſatisfying them; we can never hope, by any conceſſions, to ſtop exaction, while we have any thing to give; eſpecially when the men whom we ſhould now glut with our tribute might be out of power in a few weeks, and a new ſet nor leſs ravenous, and more hungry than they; on new pretences, and with the ſame terrors, might demand new ſupplies. Our envoys had no aſſurance, if all the demands were complied with, how the money would be diſpoſed of, or what terms, or whether any terms of accommodation would be accorded to them. Nor, if they had received ſuch aſſurance, could any confidence be placed in it, for whenever in mutual tranſactions, the baſis of right, juſtice, and mutual intereſt is departed from, all confidence is gone; the party exacting is not founded on this baſis, becomes a knave, and if he have power, a tyrant; and the party yielding, lays himſelf at his feet and muſt ſubmit to whatever is required of him. Beſides no conceſſion from us can ſave us from her aggreſſions, while ſhe is at war with England. For it is the ruin of England that ſhe ſeeks, and her plundering us is one of her means of accompliſhing that main object. And if we make the conceſſions required, while Britain is at war with France, we muſt certainly draw on ourſelves a war with Britain.

But will it not be better for us, by not reſiſting, to avoid a war with France?

What thoſe men mean who, ſpeaking of our preſent ſituation with reſpect to France, talk of avoiding war, or keeping out of war, I have never been able to comprehend, unleſs they mean, that we ought to permit France in peace, to take all our ſeamen, our ſhips and our property by piece meal; unmoleſted in peace to reduce us to a ſtate of ſtarving beggars; and then when we have no means of defence, if ſhe thinks proper, to come in peace and cut our throats, parcel out our lands among her ſoldiers, and give up our wives and children to their luſts. This ſeems to be the darling peace of thoſe men. No reſiſtance unleſs our territory be invaded. Let France go on, and take our ſhips, our ſeamen, and our wealth; it is true, that will deprive us of all means of ſelf defence, ſtop our agriculture, manufactures and arts; but then we ſhall be at peace. If indeed France ever invade our country, then we ſhall go to war; and, if then we are incapable of defence, and can procure neither arms, cloathing, nor proviſions, we may conſole ourſelves with the reflection, that we have ſacrificed all theſe to peace; and in peace ſurrendered our lives, property, liberty, and independence to the French; and again ſit down under the bleſſings of a colonial government.

But ſome may ſay France is too good for us to fear any ſuch fate from her. Is not this the fate that all the ſtates which ſhe has curſed with her protection or invaſion have experienced? Has ſhe not in all of them ſtirred up troubles, diſcontents, commotions, ſeditions and inſurrections, and, under the pretence of aiding, or ſuppreſſing or puniſhing the inſurgents, reduced them to implicit ſubjection to her will. What are Spain, Holland, the Italian kingdoms and republics, Switzerland, Rome, Flanders, and great part of Germany, but colonies or dominions of France, plundered of their wealth and reduced to poverty? What is Venice! a neutral nation over-run by the arms of France, received under her protection, and promiſed a democratic form of government, incited to commotion, reduced to the condition of a conquered country, plundered of her fleet and wealth, eraſed from the liſt of nations, and bartered to the Emperor. France was not too good to do all this to Venice: and this is the nation with whoſe fate we are now threatened by France.

France has long been carrying on war againſt us, in the ſafeſt and moſt effectual way for her, and the moſt deſtructive to us; a war on her ſide, and peace on ours. It is now upwards of five years ſince ſhe began it—From ſlender beginnings, ſhe has proceed to extravagant degrees of ſpoliation, exceeding the extravagance of her pretexts and plunder, according to the degree of our patience. the government remonſtrated; but the French government knew they dared not reſent. They had a party among ourſelves ſtrong enough to defeat all the energy of our government, and they might ſafely proceed to any meaſure of oppreſſion. In this party, they yet confide; and in this confidence threaten us not only with further plunder, but with ruin. And unleſs we ſhew them by an open and unanimous approbation of the paſt, and confidence in the future conduct of our adminiſtration; that we are determined to ſupport our government in a juſt reſentment; they will proceed in their ſpoliation, extending the extravagance of their pretences and their violence, as we extend our patience; till they diſable us from all means of defence, and reduce us to abſolute poverty, dependence, and ſubjection.

This is the only kind of war that France can carry on againſt us, with any proſpect of accompliſhing her object, and ſubjecting us to her will. While ſhe continues her war, and we continue our deluſive peace, our ruin is as certain, as will be our ſecurity if we now fix our foot and ſay, "We will yield no more." Here we take our ſtand, and from this moment we will repel all aggreſſions. We will no longer ſeek ſhelter under the influence of a foreign government, but under the parental guardianſhip of our own. And the authority of our own government we will maintain, or periſh with it.

But is there any hope, that we ſhall ſucceed in our reſiſtance? Whether there be or not, our condition can hardly be worſe. For under the laſt decree of France, hardly any of our ſhips will eſcape condemnation, if they chooſe to take them; and their diſpoſition to take them we can not doubt. And as their reſentment is violent againſt Britain, and our deſtruction would injure that nation, we can hardly doubt, that after tendering us defenceleſs, they will ſeek to deſtroy us.

But there is hope that reſiſtance will be ſucceſsful, and obtain us peace, at leaſt, if not juſtice. France has now nothing to fear, while we acquieſce in her violence; but if we reſiſt we may repel, and even revenge, if not remedy it. While we can mantain a tolerable portion of ſhipping and commerce, we can obtain ſuch ſupplies, as will enable us to ſupport ourſelves againſt an invaſion, if it ſhould be attempted—But we are at ſuch diſtance from France, and ſuch is the crippled ſtate of her navy, that it is not likely that ſhe will attempt an invaſion of us, while ſhe is at war with Britain, or if ſhe do attempt it, it is not likely that it can be ſucceſsful. If there be a proſpect of an European peace, France muſt depend, for her future greatneſs on her manufactures, commerce, and ſhipping. Theſe only can make her a rival to Britain. And, to ſupport theſe, ſhe muſt have a foreign market. America is one of the moſt important markets in the world of European manufactures. If the French government find, that they can no longer maintain their influence here, by a diviſion or party among the people againſt the government, and find, that the people unite, with the government in juſt reſentment againſt them for their cruel and unprovoked aggreſſions; they muſt have loſt all prudence, if they do not ſee that a continuance of injury will rivet indelible prejudices againſt them in the American mind, and diſappoint all hope of ſecuring any tolerable ſhare of trade with us; they muſt have loſt all regard for the future glory of their nation, and all reſentment againſt Britain, if they do not change their conduct towards us, and endeavour to conciliate our affections.

On theſe grounds it appears that France has long been carrying on an inſidious and deſtructive war againſt us; that ſhe will continue this kind of war, in proportion to our patience and ſubmiſſion, until ſhe has firſt diſabled, and then ruined and ſubjected us; that there is no other way of obtaining an end to this war, peace and juſtice, but by reſiſtance; and that a ſtate of reſiſtance to ſuch war is more advantageous to us, than ſubmiſſion, and will be effectual, to procure us peace, juſtice, and national independence.

It is therefore the duty of the government, having offered all reaſonable terms, and exhauſted all means of reconciliation, to prepare the nation for a ſtate of ſelf-defence; and to convince France, that we will no longer ſubmit to unjuſt depredations, and violent invaſions of our rights of property and ſovereignty. War is a dreadful calamity. But in ſelf-defence, it becomes a duty both for nations and individuals. And a government, which ſuffers another government unjuſtly and without reſiſtance, to exhauſt it by plunder, and render it defenceleſs, thereby to ruin and enſlave it; is like a man who quietly ſuffers a robber to tie his hands and bleed him to death, thereby to ſeize his property.

The people alſo have duties to perform. When an independent and free nation has its ſovereign rights ſtracked, and violated by another nation; it is a call of Providence to all the citizens to ſtand forth, and defend the cauſe of truth and national liberty. Union in reſiſtance becomes as much a duty in all the citizens, as it is the duty of all the members of a family to unite in defence of the houſe againſt midnight aſſaſſins or incendiaries. And in the diſcharge of this duty, to which Providence calls them, they ought to look up with holy confidence to the protection of that Providence which calls them out to trial, and to the ſtrength of the Lord of Hoſts, who calls them to battle. His Providence and ſtrength America hath heretofore experienced: and the Lord which delivered us out of the paw of the lion, will deliver us out of the hand of the Philiſtine.

To a truſt in God we ought to unite confidence in thoſe men whom Providence hath called to rule over us. We ſee that the conduct of the Preſident and his counſel has been virtuous, liberal, and enlightened; that he has done every thing practicable to avoid war; and that war is brought and continued on us, by the malice and injuſtice of our enemies. Thoſe ſlanders with which baſe men have obſcured the light, truth, and wiſdom of our government, have been chaſed away like miſts before the ſun. Let us return therefore from our error. Let us reſtore to our adminiſtration that confidence which never ought to have been withdrawn. And as our enemies have taken advantage of our jealouſies and ſuſpicions of our government, and made the diviſions ariſing from them, grounds of their preſumptuous hopes of deſtroying us; let us remove this cauſe of danger, if we would avoid the danger itſelf. Let us ſhew, that the people and government are of one heart and one mind. United we ſtand: divided we fall.

As, to remove danger, we muſt remove diviſions, jealouſies and ſuſpicions, ſo to remove theſe, we muſt ſilence ſlanders, and ſet our face againſt them. We have ſeen the ſad effects, and the groſs miſrepreſentations of thoſe lying newſpapers, lying pamphlets, lying letters, and lying converſations, with which the country has been filled.

It is no longer a ſeaſon to trifle with public opinion or popular paſſion; leſt God give us up to ſtrong deluſion, and ſuffer us to fall into deſtruction. Let us turn a deaf ear to thoſe lying prophets. Let us withdraw from them all belief, all aid, and all countenance. They are vipers in our boſom, vultures preying on our bowels, and fatal inſtruments of the malicious purpoſes of our enemies.

No good man, with juſt regard to his own reputation, will any longer ſupport or countenance them, for by doing ſo, he gives them confidence, and enables them to be miſchievous. Silence theſe ſlanderers, and we ſhall be as happy as we are free, as united as we are happy, and as formidable as we are united.

Finally, in order to remove the danger thereby threatened, it is our duty to endeavor to remove that impreſſion, which our diviſions have made on the French government. As they teſt their hopes of injuring us on the belief that there is a party among ourſelves devoted to their will; let us ſhew them that there is no ſuch party. Let us unite in one band of unity among ourſelves and confidence in our adminiſtration; and to teſtify this union and confidence to the world, let us unanimouſly ſign an inſtrument, expreſſing to our government our confidence in the rectitude of its meaſures, our firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, for the ſupport of our independence from a foreign yoke, on this as on a former occaſion; and, for this ſupport, now as then, pledging to each other our lives our fortunes, and our *ſacred honor*.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Mr. Joſeph Hornſby, in November 1796, when he was about leaving Williamſburg for Kentucky, a negro man named JAMES. He is about 27 years of age, a very likely large fellow, blacker than negroes commonly are, and has ſome ſcars about his neck. I am informed he is ſtill in the neighbourhood of Williamſburg, and will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or 50 dollars if delivered to Mr Nicholas Lewis, in Albemarle. Maſters of veſſels and others, are forewarned from harbouring or carrying ſaid ſlave out of the ſtate.

WILLIAM HORNSBY.

Williamſburg, June 14, 1798. (3w)

FROM THE AURORA.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

From the French Minister of foreign affairs to the American Commissioners.

Paris, 28th Ventose 6th year
(18th March 1798.)

THE undersigned minister of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs has laid before the Executive Directory the memorial which he has received from the *Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America*, dated the 28th Nivose last.—The Directory desirous of convincing the United States of the real dispositions with which it is animated in regard to them, has directed the undersigned to communicate to the Commissioners and Envoys extraordinary the following observations:

The first thing with which the mind is necessarily struck in the memorial of the Commissioners and envoys extraordinary, is the method which they have thought proper to pursue in the statement of the points that are in controversy between the two States. The Executive Directory, animated with the most conciliatory dispositions, impressed with a sense of the interests that ought to draw the two nations towards each other, and eager to concur in the well known wish of the people of both countries, to maintain a perfect intimacy between them, had reason to expect that the envoys would have come forward with similar dispositions on the part of their government, with minds actuated with the same views and impressed with the same wishes. How great, after such an expectation, must have been the surprise of the Executive Directory, when the undersigned communicated to them a memorial, in which the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, reversing the known order of facts, have studiously passed over, as it were, in silence the just motives of complaint of the French Government and disguised the real cause of the misunderstanding which is prolonging itself between the two Republics, so that it should appear from that partial and incorrect statement, that the French Republic has no real grievances to complain of, no just reparations to require, that while the United States should alone have a right to complain, alone be entitled to demand satisfaction?

The motives which have induced the preference given to this mode of proceeding have not escaped the Directory. Actuated by a proper sense of the dignity of the republic, whose interests it is entrusted with, & wishing eventually to guard against the views that might have pointed out such a conduct, it has given it in charge to the undersigned to dispel those delusive appearances, which indeed must vanish before a candid statement of facts, and as soon as the real intentions of the Directory shall have been solemnly made to appear in opposition to those views which could only be unjustly attributed to them by taking advantage of their silence.

It is an incontestible truth, which is entirely kept out of view in the memorial of the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, that France is entitled to a prioritory of complaints and grievances, that those complaints and grievances were real as well as numerous *long before the United States had the least foundation for either*, and consequently before any of the facts which the envoys have so elaborately and minutely discussed had taken place.

It is a no less incontestible truth, that all the grievances exhibited by the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, with some exceptions, which the undersigned *was ready to discuss*, are a necessary consequence of the measures which the prior conduct of the United States had rendered justifiable on the part of the French Republic, and which her treaties with the said United States authorised in certain cases which it depended upon the general government of the Union to bring or not into existence.

It is foreign to my purpose to enumerate the complaints which the French Government had reason to make against the Federal Government since the commencement of the war excited against the French Republic by a power jealous of its prosperity and of its regeneration. Those details are contained in the numerous official communications made at Philadelphia by the ministers of the Republic; they have been recapitulated by the predecessor of the undersigned, in a note dated the 19th Ventose, 4th year, addressed to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and particularly detailed in the official note of citizen Adet, dated at Philadelphia, 25th Brumaire, 5th year. Complaint was made in the above note of the non-execution of the only clauses of the treaties concluded in 1778, in which France had stipulated some advantages in return for the efforts which she had engaged to make for the common utility, and of insults which had been offered to the dignity of the French Repnblic.

In fact, from the commencement of the war, the American tribunals claimed the right of taking cognizance of the validity of prizes carried by French cruizers into the ports of the United States. It resulted from this pretension, contrary to the letter of the Treaty of Commerce of 1778, that the property of the citizens of the Republic was unjustly detained; that the French were entirely discouraged from cruizing in the American seas against an enemy who was reviving the most barbarous laws of that mode of warfare, in order to insult and annihilate the American commerce even before the eyes of the federal government.

Nor was that government satisfied with favouring the enemies of the French Republic, in a point of so much importance, a point indeed out of which some abuses might have arisen, but which the French government shewed itself disposed to prevent,—they went so far as to grant to the ships of the enemy, contrary to the plain letter of the above mentioned treaty, an asylum in the ports of the United States after having captured property or vessels belonging to French citizens. Soon after, a national sloop of war, at anchor in the port of Philadelphia, was seized and her commander arrested by order of the government. In like manner the person of the Ex Governor of Guadaloupe was arrested by process from the American Tribunals, to answer a complaint founded upon facts relative to his administration, and the Executive Directory were obliged to threaten making use of reprisals before that affair could take the course which was assigned to it by the law of nations. During the whole space of time, of which a review has just now been taken, the French government endeavored in vain to determine the government of the United to procure to the agents of the French Republic the legal means of carrying into execution the articles of the consular convention of 1788, which granted privileges to our commerce and navigation, the principle of which was established by the treaties of 1778, and nothing could be obtained in this respect, but fruitless references to the Tribunals. In general, all matters which, with a truly conciliatory disposition, might have been settled in the way of negociation, were habitually referred to the judicial authorities, who, whether they were or not under a secret influence, did in the end, either deprive the Republic of rights founded upon Treaties, or modified the exercise thereof as suited the system adopted by the Executive.

Such was the true state of things in the month of August 1795, when the ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, signed at London in November preceding, between the United States and Great Britain, filled the measure of the grievances of the Republic.

What had been till that period the conduct of the French government towards the United States? The undersigned in order to contrast it with that of the federal government, needs only recall to mind certain facts which surely cannot have been forgotten:

Engaged in Europe by the most pressing concerns, the Republic had not directed her attention to the United States unless it was to give them fresh proofs of the most sincere attachment and friendship; she left it to her agents amicably to discuss, with the federal government, the controversies, a sketch of which has just now been given, and which if they had been met on both sides with a real spirit of conciliation, could not have altered to the present degree, the good understanding of the parties. Scarcely was the Republic constituted when she sent a minister to Philadelphia, whose first step was to declare to the United States, that they should not be urged to carry into execution the defensive clauses of the Treaty of alliance, although the existing circumstances were in the most unequivocal manner within the *casus fœderis*. Far from viewing this conduct in its proper light, the American government considered it as the acknowledgment of a right, and in the same spirit the commissioners and envoys extraordinary have met this question in the begining of their memorial. The minister of the Republic at Philadelphia, having given uneasiness to the American government, was recalled with readiness, and his recall was attended with circumstances of extreme severity. His successor carried to the United States all the *reparations* that could be wished for, accompanied with the sincerest and most friendly declarations.—Nothing can equal the spirit of conciliation, or rather condescension, in which his instructions were drawn up in relation to every point that had occasioned any uneasiness to the federal government. Citizen Adet, in the name of the convention, corroborated those expressions of good-will, and that assembly itself received with the effusions of an unbounded confidence and sincerity, the new minister which the President of the United States sent to them, with the apparent intention of corresponding sincerely with the dispositions which the Republic had never ceased to evince.

Yet it will hardly be believed, that the French Republic and her alliance were *actually sacrificed* at the very moment when she was thus giving to her ally increased proofs of her attention and regard, and that the corresponding demonstrations of the Federal Executive had no other view but to lull her and her government into a deceitful security. It is nevertheless well known, at this day, that it was at that period that Mr. Jay, who had been sent to London, only, it was then said, in order to negociate arrangements respecting the depredations which were committed by the British cruizers on the American trade, was signing a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, the negociation and signature of which had been kept a most profound secret at Paris and at Philadelphia. That treaty was not avowed to our minister plenipotentiary until the last extremity; and it was communicated to him only for form's sake, after it had been sanctioned by the ratification of the Senate. When the agents of the Republic complained of that mysterious conduct, they were answered by an appeal to the independence of the United States, solemnly established by the treaties of 1778; a strange mode of defence against a complaint which the dissimulation which was used proves to have been but too well grounded; an insidious subterfuge, which to the real point of the question substitutes a general principle, what the Republic could not be suspected to controvert or deny, and which by means of a sophism destroys that intimate confidence which ought to subsist between two allies, and particularly between the French Republic and the United States.

If it is difficult to discover in this conduct that which ought to be looked for from a friend, what shall we think of the treaty of itself and its provisions? That treaty is at this day known to all Europe; and the small majorities which gave it sanction in both houses, as well as the strong and numerous expressions of the opinion of the people against it, are so many honorable testimonials in support of the view which the French government has taken of it. The Undersigned will not repeat the observations made by his predecessor on this treaty, in his note of the 19th Ventose before mentioned, and in that of the 19th Messidor following; neither will he repeat what the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Philadelphia set forth much at large in his official note of the 25th Brumaire. He will confine himself to observing summarily, that every thing having been calculated in that treaty to make the neutrality of the United States operate to the disadvantage of the French Republic and to the advantage of England; that the Federal government having, in that instrument, made to Great Britain concessions, the most unheard of, the most incompatible with the interests of the United States, the most derogatory to the alliance which subsisted between the said States and the French Republic,—the latter has been perfectly free, in order to avoid the inconveniences of the treaty of Loudon, to avail itself of the means of self-preservation which the laws of nations and prior treaties offered.

Such are the motives which have prompted the *arretes* of the Directory of which the United States complain, as well as the conduct of its agents in the West-Indies. All those measures are founded on the Article II of the treaty of 1778; which provides, that as to navigation and commerce France shall always stand in relation to the United States on the footing of the most favoured nation. The Executive Directory cannot be blamed, if the execution of this eventual clause has produced some inconveniences to the American flag. As to abuses, which may have arisen under the operation of that principle, the undersigned again repeats—*that he was ready to discuss them in the most amicable manner.*

From this faithful exposition of the facts which have progressively led to the present existing misunderstanding between the two Republics, it is evedent, as the undersigned observed in the beginning of this answer, that the French Republic were first aggrieved, & that such of her measures as may have given rise to the complaints of the United States are, with a few exceptions, the natural consequence of a state of things which it was in their power to produce or to avoid.

If the undersigned, in setting forth the complaints of the Republic, should confine himself to the treaty of London, he would but partially fulfil his duty, which directs his attention to further objects.

From the moment when that treaty was put into execution, the government of the United States appeared to think itself released from the necessity of having appearances towards the Republic.—Notwithstanding the reiterated assurance which had been given to its ministers, that this treaty should make no change in the pre-existing state of the neutrality of the United States, the French cruizers were notified in the course of the year 1796, that they could no longer, as had been theretofore practiced, be admitted to sell their prizes in the ports of the United States. This decision was made by the Federal Court of Justice, & grounded on the treaty concluded between the United States and Great-Britain.

The newspapers known to be under the indirect controul of the cabinet have, since that treaty, been doubly active in their invective and calumnies against the Republic, and against her principles, her representatives, and agents; libellous publications openly paid for by the Minister of Great Britain, have brought to view, under every shape, those insults and those calumnies; and such a scandalous state of things never excited the attention of the government, who might have repressed it. On the contrary it was countenanced by the public acts of the government itself. The Executive Directory has seen itself denounced in a speech delivered by the President in the course of the Month of May *(O S)* as endeavouring to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States. The new allies which the Republic has acquired, and who are the same who concurred in asserting the independence of the Americans, have also been insulted in official correspondances which have been made public, & in the newspapers. Indeed it is impossible not to discover in the tenor of the speeches, and in that of the publications which have been alluded to, a latent enmity, which only awaits a favorable moment to break out.

Facts being thus placed in their true light, it is disagreeable to be compelled to think that the instructions on which the commissioners have acted have not been drawn up with the sincere intention to produce a pacific result; since far from grounding their memorial on some acknowledged principles, or uncontested facts, they have inverted and confounded one and the other; so as to be enabled to impute to the Republic all the misfortunes of a rupture, which it appears to be intended to produce by such a line of conduct. It is evident, that the intention unequivocally expressed of maintaining, at every hazard, the treaty of London, *which is the principal grievance of the Republic*; of adhering to the spirit which has produced that treaty and directed its execution, and of refusing to allow to the Republic any of the modes of reparation which she has proposed through the undersigned, have dictated those instructions. It is equally evident, that there is no hesitation in sacrificing to these foreign feelings, those which the treaties of 1778 and the recollection of the circumstances in the midst of which they were concluded, ought to inspire.

The remote consequences of such a conduct have not escaped the attention of the directory. It is wished, while nothing is omitted which can prolong the misunderstanding, and even encrease it, to throw on the republic, in the view of America and Europe, all the odium of such a rupture.

It is endeavored, to justify by delusive appearances, the prejudices which are disseminated at pleasure against the Republic, and the system of exasperation and alienation which is pursued, in respect to her, with the most unaccountable perseverance: It is intended, finally, to seize the first favorable opportunity of consummating an intimate union with a power, towards which a devotion and partiality are shewn, which has long been the basis of the conduct of the federal government.

The intentions which the undersigned attributes to the government of the United States are so little disguised, that nothing seems to have been neglected at Philadelphia, to render them evident to every eye. It was probably with this view, that it was thought proper to send to the French Republic, persons whose opinions and connections are too well known to expect from them dispositions sincerely conciliatory. It is painful to the undersigned to be obliged to contrast this conduct with that which has been held towards the cabinet of St. James in analogous circumstances. The American executive was anxious to send to London ministers well known to possess sentiments suitable to the object of their mission. The republic might have expected, it would seem, a similar deference: And if the same degree of propriety has not been observed towards them, it is but too probable, that it must be attributed to the views above pointed out by the undersigned.

It is impossible to foresee whither such dispositions may lead. The undersigned hesitates not to believe, that the American, like the French, nation beholds with regret such a state of things, and is sorrowfully affected with the idea of its consequences. He thinks the Americans will form a correct opinion, with regard to the prejudices against an allied people which endeavors have been made to instil into them; and, also, with regard to the engagements which it seems to be the object to prevail upon them to contract to the injury of an alliance which has so powerfully contributed to place and maintain them in the rank of nations, and that they will discover in *those new combinations* the only dangers to which their prosperity and national importance can be exposed.

Impressed with the truth of these observations, and the consequences which flow from them, the Executive Directory, have authorised the undersigned to express himself with all the frankness that becomes the French nation. It was indispensable, that he should, in the name of the Executive Directory, disperse the mist of illusions with which the complaints of the ministers of the French republic have for five years past been surrounded, with a view to weaken, misrepresent or disguise them. He was absolutely bound, by declaring their sentiments in an unequivocal manner, to clear up every doubt and every false interpretation to which they might have been subjected.

It is, therefore, solely with a view *to smooth the way to discussion*, that the undersigned has entered upon the preceding explanations. It is with the same view that he declares to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, that notwithstanding the kind of prejudice which may have been entertained with respect to them, the Executive Directory are disposed to treat with that one of the three commissioners whose opinions presumed to be more impartial, promise in the course of explanations a greater share of that mutual confidence which is indispensably required. The undersigned flatters himself, that this overture will meet with no serious opposition on the part of the commissioners and envoys extraordinary; it is the more natural to expect it, as by the tenor of their powers the said commissioners and envoys extraordinary are authorised to negociate jointly or *separately*; so that nothing but the desire of precluding all accommodation could raise any objection against that measure, which moreover, is merely pointed out to the commissioners themselves, in order that nothing may on this occasion have an unfavorable appearance, and which evidently has no other object than to secure a happy issue to the negociation, by removing at the first outset, every thing that might, in the course of that negociation, awaken feelings that might eventually commit it.

The undersigned hopes the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, will soon enable him to inform the Executive Directory of their determination. Whatever this determination may be, the undersigned flatters himself, that the explanation he has given will have placed the subject in its true light, and may eventually serve to remove, in the eyes of all impartial men, the unfavorable impression, which might be endeavored to be made respecting the intentions of the French Republic and her government.

He concludes by renewing to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

FROM the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

QUERRIES.

Addressed to the people of America, by one who has as little intercourse with the office of the Secretary of State, as with the office of the Aurora.

1. Can there be a more complete proof of the existence of a faction in our country, holding a traiterous correspondence with France, than the publication of an "important State Paper," as it is called in the Aurora of this day?

2. By what possible means can it be supposed such a paper, if it be genuine, could have come into the hands of any individual, in his private capacity, unless by transmission from the government of France itself, or from our envoys?

3 Can the latter be supposed to hold correspondence with Bache, or his office?

4. Is not that paper obviously intended as an appeal to the people of America, against their own government, and "an endeavor to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States?"

5. Is there any other standard, than our government, around which the American people can rally, in defence of our independence, our liberties, our properties, and all our internal political and civil institutions, for securing and promoting the means of happiness?

6. Is not the conciliatory disposition shewn in this important state paper, and the manner in which it has been ushered forth to the views of the world, perfectly analogous to that which was lately shewn to Switzerland?

7. Were not the Swiss held up to us lately by an agent of France as a pattern of "the exact observance of treaties" and as a people "whose respect for the law of nations could not be doubted?"

[*Vide Adet to Pickering March 11, 1796, No. 129 in documents. Pickering to Pinckney.*]

8. What has been the result of that "conciliatory disposition" with regard to the Swiss, notwithstanding their exact observance of treaties and respect for the law of nations?

9 Was it not to prevent their taking effectual measures of defence, till France should be prepared to strike a blow at once fatal to a great portion of their most valuable citizens, to their independence as a people, and to a government which for the freedom and happiness it diffused amongst its own citizens, and for its pacific and upright conduct towards other nations, had long been the boast of liberty and republicanism in Europe?

10. Ought not their fate and the like insidious attempts, aided by traitors amongst us to rouse us in defence of our country, that name which was so dear to the antient Spartans, and which it is hoped will be not less dear to the Americans of this day?

Some further queries upon the particular merits of this Important State Paper will be submitted to the consideration of my fellow-citizens.]

THE
ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
VIRGINIA LAWS,
IS JUST PUBLISHED,
AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.
Richmond, June 25, 1798.

MR. WORMELEY OFFERS TO LEASE, OR RENT, HIS FINE
MERCHANT MILL,
NEAR Hanover Town. The present lease will expire on the 1st day of August next. For terms apply to Mr. Wormeley, at Rosegill, or to the subscriber, in King William County.
THOMAS FOX.
June 17, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.
DESERTED, on Sunday the 27th May, WILLIAM GREEN, a soldier duly enlisted in the army of the United States; he is about twenty eight years of age, five feet seven inches and a quarter high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, born in the state of New-Jersey, but resided principally in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; has lost the middle finger off the left hand at the second joint, and is by trade a blacksmith. Any person on the delivery of the said deserter to me, at this place, or to Captain Alexander Gibson, in Staunton, or otherwise apprehend and secure him in any gaol, giving notice of the same, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences.
MEREWETHER LEWIS, Ensign
First U S Regiment
Charlottesville Barracks, May 28, 1798. (3w)

At a Quarterly Court, continued and held for Pittsylvania County, March 20th, 1798.

John Spencer, Pltf
And
Nathaniel Williams and Armistead Flippen, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearances, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendants do appear here, on the third Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court-house of the said county, on two successive court days.

(A Copy)
Teste,
WILL. CUNSTALL, Clerk

THE VISITORS of WILLIAM and MARY COLLEGE are requested to meet at their Convocation room, on the 4th day of July next.

They will remember that this day is appointed by themselves for their annual meeting. The frequent failures in the late attempts to procure one, have made it necessary that more punctuality should be now observed.

WILLIAM NELSON, Rector.
York, June 17, 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

The following minute and intereſting ſtatement of the affairs of Switzerland, is of a nature to arreſt the attention and to excite the ſympathy and indignation of every American. In this direful detail they behold a picture ſo truly reſemblant of what has already happened in this country, and of what muſt inevitably follow, unleſs averted by an immediate in erpoſition of the moſt decided and vigorous meaſures, that it is impoſſible not to apply every part of this relation to ourſelves. The means employed to extinguiſh the government and independence of Switzerland, are preciſely the ſame with thoſe which have been practiſed by the French towards the United States of America—and their effects, if not ſpeedily counteracted, may be equally fatal.

It is with the moſt anxious and reſpectful deference, therefore, that the conſideration of this cruel and unparalelled procedure is PARTICULARLY SUBMITTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITEDSTATES.--From the cataſtrophe of the unhappy Swiſs, they may derive a leſſon of the moſt uſeful inſtruction to themſelves, and of the laſt importance to their country.

In that country, as in this, the ſpirit of the people was far in advance of the meaſures of the government, and had that ſpirit been properly ſeconded by LEGISLATIVE energy, Switzerland had yet maintained her boaſted rank among nations; but the monſter faction was permitted to rear his infernal creſt in her councils, and the honor and happineſs of Switzerland are gone for ever—and ſhall not America profit by this awful warning, to repreſs and to confound the heſitating timidity of ſome, and the artful inſidious doubtings of others?

Extract of a letter from the Canton of Berne of the 10th March, tranſlated for this Gazette, from that of Leyden.

"The cataſtrophe, which has drawn along, like a torrent, our Canton, and all Switzerland with it, into the turbid whirlpool of modern revolutions, merits a more minute attention in its laſt details: Theſe confirm, in a melancholy manner, an obſervation, which the example of Venice, and perhaps of others, particularly within the ſhort period laſt paſt, had already verified, and which, although deeply founded in experience, is nevertheleſs rarely placed amongſt the reproaches which have lain againſt *Ariſtocracy:* It is the ſpirit of indeciſion, of irreſolution, which is natural to it, and which almoſt always deſtroys it. Deliberating when it ſhould act, that prudent circumſpection which characterizes it, then degenerates into timidity: diverſity of opinions ſhackles its vigor and paralyſes its means of defence, inſpires diſtruſt into the citizens, emboldens the malcontents, and encourages the enemy. They give ground; and the firſt rettograde ſtep which they make, is the pledge of a prompt defeat. Twelve days ſince, the State of Berne held a ſitting, perhaps the moſt auguſt, the moſt intereſting which has been ſeen in this age: There had been convoked, with the deputies of the cities and the country, thoſe members of the Council of Two Hundred employed in the army. It was there decided, "that the conditions exacted by the Citizen Mengaud were *humiliating* and *inadmiſſible*; that, by conſequence they muſt refuſe them.' Conformably to ſuch a deciſion, military preparations were made, and orders given to attack the French at all points. The general, D'Erlach, made the diſpoſitions: the military found them good; the troops were fired with ardor: They thought themſelves able to promiſe ſome ſucceſs. Wednesday, the 28th. February, the deputies, who had been ſent to Baſle, returned to Berne: the next day, 1ſt March, the *Two Hundred* aſſembled. This ſitting is among the moſt ſtormy: The deputies, whom thoſe of a contrary opinion declare to have been tampered with, diſplay in glaring colors the dangers, the deſolation, the miſeries of every kind, ready to thunder upon Switzerland: The Senate takes fire; its courage fails; thoſe members the moſt ſuſceptible of fear, unite in the opinions of the deputies: and by a moſt feeble majority, it is decreed, that they ſhall endeavor to enter anew into negociation with the general Brune. The orders given for attacking upon all points, are revoked: and, whilſt the ſame deputies are ſent back to Paverne, the French attack Fribourg, & render themſelves maſters of it the ſame day. The next day, their troops, which were all deſcended from Erguel, canton themſelves at Bienne and its environs. In the interim, the fatal order given the evening before, had abſolutely paralyſed the Bernoiſe forces: there reigned amongſt them a diſorder, an indignation which was complete. The wavering conduct of the government is attributed to treaſon. Upon theſe tranſactions, the diviſion commanded by general Schauenbourg, attacks the Swiſs before Bienne.—Theſe, notwithſtanding the orders of the Senate, repel their hoſtilities; they defend themſelves vigorouſly, and ſell dear their lives: but they at laſt fall, after having deſtroyed an immenſe number of the French; the field of battle is covered with the dead and the dying, and amongſt the number many women, who were ſeen combatting along ſide their huſbands. The Swiſs, put to flight, fly to Berne, while the French proceed to render themſelves maſters of Soleure.

Meanwhile the general D'Erlach, incenſed at the counter-orders which had been given to him, and ſtill more at the fatal effects which they had produced upon the people and army quits his Head-quarters at Arberg to come to Berne, with the view of repreſenting to the Senate the diſaſtrous reſult of the ſitting of Thurſday the firſt of March: they conclude by announcing to him, that he is diſmiſſed from his command.—In the interim, the French advance upon Berne, on the ſide of Gummenen: Bernois, who defend that poſt and that of Saingile, are forced, not without the loſs of a vaſt number of men: the French do not ſuffer by it leſs; but nothing can ſtop their impetuoſity and their ardor; they had on their ſide, experince in war perfect order, and generals trained to the art; whilſt the Swiſs were ſtrong in nothing but their courage, and their zeal for the independence of their country. But the fatal progreſs of Thurſday the firſt of March, had abſolutely deranged every thing. The ſoldiers boldly and openly declared that the greater part of the officers were traitors: they even carried their inſubordination ſo far as to refuſe all obedience to them: in fine they loſt themſelves ſo far as even to ſhoot ſome of them. In this confuſion, it may be eaſily perceived that all was loſt. The brave avoyer, Steiguer, wiſhed not to ſurvive the cataſtrophe, at the age of 79 years, he died, as he lived;—on the approach of the French quite to the gates of Berne, ſeeing that there remained no other reſources, he ſallies from the city, places himſelf on horſe back, advances at the head of the troops; and, ſeeking death, ſoon meets it from the fire and the bayonets of the French. Whatever ſyſtem of politics we embrace, one cannot but admire a trait which will certainly be enregiſtered in the Faſti of Switzerland. He did not periſh thus without carrying the regrets even of the enemy themſelves. [U.S. Gaz.

We underſtand that the amount of the ſubſcription opened on Monday at the meeting of the merchants held at the coffee houſe, for the purpoſe, was yeſterday at noon upwards of 50,000 dollars, which being 10,000 more than was propoſed to be raiſed before the building of the veſſels ſhould be determinied upon; the buſineſs will doubtleſs be entered upon immediately, and the veſſels got ready with the greateſt diſpatch. One houſe alone ſubſcribed 3,000 dollars.

June 14.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age preſcribed by law for the performance of militia duty, convened in conſequence of previous advertiſement, at Mr. Dunwoody's in Market-ſtreet, the laſt evening, to take into conſideration the preſent critical ſituation of public affairs, and deliberate on the method by which they may beſt contribute to the public defence, Col. James Read was appointed Chairman, and Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq. Secretary.

The object and deſign of the meeting was explained by Mr. Ingerſoll, who concluded by reading the following propoſals, which ſome of the gentlemen preſent had previouſly prepared.

"To protect our Country from inſult, outrage and diſhonor, to preſerve her from a foreign yoke and to maintain our freedom and independence, the Congreſs and Executive of the United States are adopting the moſt vigorous and energetic meaſures, the governor of our ſtate has iſſued his proclamation for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the militia. Our Sons have already aſſociated in arms: at ſo awful a criſis, we the ſubſcribers, citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age preſcribed by law for the performance of militia duty, holding ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to contribute to the public ſafety to the utmoſt of our ability, do agree.

1ſt. That we will as early as poſſible provide ourſelves each with a good muſket, bayonet, cartridge box, and twenty-four charges of powder and ball, and keep the ſame in good order at our reſpective houſes, or ſuch other place as may hereafter be agreed upon.

2 That when any company have aſſociated together to a ſufficient number, we will proceed to chuſe one ſuitable perſon as captain, one lieutenant and one ſecond lieutenant by ballot or otherwiſe as ſhall be agreed upon, and ſuch other officers as may be found expedient.

3. That when the company or companies are compleated, the officers ſhall apply to the Executive for ſuch commiſſions as it may be deemed proper to grant them, and make a tender of this aſſociation for the defence and preſervation of the City and Liberties, to be formed into companies, regiments or otherwiſe, as may beſt anſwer the purpoſe of orders, diſcipline and military preparation.

4. That ſuch of us as are of health and conſtitution to undergo the fatigues of a camp, will voluntarily offer ourſelves, for repelling, under the directions of the Executive, any invaſion of this ſtate and for the ſupport of the civil authority.

5. That if the militia and volunteers of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be draſted or ordered to actual ſervice at a diſtance from home, we will make diligent enquiry in our reſpective ward and townſhips, into the ſtate of their families, and adminiſter to their comfort and relief in the beſt manner in our power."

After the propoſals had been read a ſecond time, the Chairman inquired if any perſon had any objection to the propoſals. Several perſons expreſſing their approbation and no one diſapproving, the chairman put the queſtion, whether the citizens preſent approved the propoſals, and it was thereupon voted unanimouſly in the affirmative.

It was next moved by Mr. Hollingſworth and ſeconded by Mr. Tilghman, that a committee be appointed in each ward of the City and Liberties, for the purpoſe of handing this aſſociation round to the citizens, and committees were nominated accordingly.

Doctors Cringan & Adams,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received a freſh aſſortment of MEDICINES, which they will continue to expoſe to ſale, at their ſhop, the next door above the Eagle Tavern.

Thoſe who may chuſe to favour them with their orders, may depend upon receiving Medicines of the ſame quality that Drs. C & A. employ in their own practice, and ſuch as their own experince ſhall prove to be genuine. (t.f.)

FOR SALE,

THAT ELEGANT BRICK BUILDING, on Shockoe Hill, at preſent occupied by Mr William Nimmo; alſo a NEAT FRAMED HOUSE, occupied by Mr. Martin Mims, They will be ſold ſeparate or together, as purchaſers require, and poſſeſſion given by the firſt of November next.—For terms apply to Mr Alexander Brydie, merchant, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber, Albemarle county

ANDREW HART.

June 14, 1798. (6w)

A CHARIOT,

WITH A NEW SET OF HARNESS,

WILL be SOLD, on Thurſday next, 28th inſt. at Markes Vandevail's auction room, on acredit of 90 days on approved bonds or notes.

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſions, continued and held for Goochland County, on the 17th day of May, 1794.

Woodſon and Crouch, Plffs. } On an injunction
againſt } in Chancery.
Lott, Higbie, & Company, Defts. }

THIS cauſe abates as to the defendant, Lott, by his death. The Defendant, Higbie, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity, according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant, Higbie, appear here, on the firſt day of November term next, and anſwer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

(Copy)

Teſte, WILLIAM MILLER, C. G. C.

Mr. Davis,

A PIECE under the ſignature of Thomas Goode, in your laſt paper, with the theories therein contained, might have paſſed on to work their conviction on the public mind, uncontroverted by me, had there not been annexed a certificate which contains a very imperfect ſtatement of that tranſaction.

And whilſt I feel no apology to the public neceſſary, for rejecting an unreaſonable alternative, a reſpect for public opinion demands I ſhould ſhew that I was ready to accede to any reaſonable propoſal to do juſtice to one who might ſuggeſt that I had injured him.

I ſhall therefore undertake a recital of thoſe circumſtances to which the certificate alludes, and corroborate them by ſome proofs, which I flatter myſelf will entitle it to credit with every candid mind.

On the afternoon of Friday the 8th of June, Mr. Charles Conway, of Manchester, rode up to my door, and upon being aſk, did alight, and join ſome company then within with me; after a few minutes of diſintereſting converſation, he wiſhed to ſpeak with me alone; upon walking out with him to a retired place, he took from his pocket the challenge ſpoken of, and expreſſed a hope that I would not take amiſs his executing ſo diſagreeable a commiſſion, for he would have done the ſame for me, and indeed that a friendſhip for both, which might not have been found in another, had prompted him to undertake ſo unpleaſant an office.

I thanked him for his politeneſs, and without heſitating told him, there were ſituations which would juſtify my conſcience in ſpilling HUMAN BLOOD, but this was by no means one of theſe caſes; that it would give me no pleaſure to kill the author of the challenge, nor could I (independent of perſonal conſiderations) reconcile to a numerous family, the putting in jeopardy, that life, which was neceſſary to their ſupport, for the gratification of another perſon; and ſhould, therefore, NOT ACCEPT his challenge.

After ſome deſultory converſation, Mr. C. aſked, what anſwer he ſhould return? I told him I could not immediately ſay.

He then ſaid he would make a propoſal, which he thought ought to bring the matter to a point;—it was, that each ſhould appoint a friend to hear the ſubject of difference, and that the perſon blameable ſhould make ſuitable conceſſions: This, I anſwered, was a more rational mode of ſettling a controverſy, than that firſt propoſed, to it I would accede, although the injured perſon; and did propoſe that the reference ſhould take place in thirty-ſix hours, that it might be quickly done with. To which Mr. C. replied, that that time would throw us into Sunday, which ought not to be ſo employed; but that he ſuppoſed by Monday twelve o'clock, it might be done—though with reſpect to that he muſt conſult Mr. Goode, and would meet me in Richmond next day to arrange the particulars. This meeting of him and myſelf, I propoſed ſhould be at Bowler's tavern at ten o'clock the next day; to this time he objected, ſaying that about ten or eleven o'clock ſome buſineſs of his own with a Mr. Harris, of whom he had purchaſed, or was about to purchaſe, a lot, would require him, but that at twelve o'clock he would meet me at Mr. Bowler's tavern, to which I conſented, and we parted.

In purſuance to this appointment, on the next morning I applied to a friend for liberty to nominate him, on my behalf, as a referee, and took other preparatory ſteps towards arranging the contemplated inveſtigation; at twelve o'clock I went to Mr. Bowler's tavern, and ſtaid till ſome time paſt one o'clock, during which time I ſaw or heard nothing of Mr. Conway.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
WILLIAM MAYO, jun.

Powhatan, June 23, 1798.

I DO hereby certify, that Mr. William Mayo called on me, Saturday the 9th of June, about eleven o'clock, and after ſome converſation reſpecting the difference betwixt him and Mr. Thomas Goode, of the evening of 17th of May, he informed me that he had received a challenge from Mr. Goode, and recited the converſation of the evening before with Mr. Conway, exactly in ſubſtance to what he has above related, and that he was to meet Mr. Conway at my houſe, at twelve o'clock, on ſome matters of reference contemplated between the parties—at which time Mr William Mayo came and enquired of me for Mr. Conway, and ſtaid till paſt one o'clock in the bar room, where he ſet with ſeveral others, and during which day I do not recollect to have ſeen Mr. Conway.

RICHARD BOWLER.

June 23, 1791.

I DO hereby certify, that on the morning of the 9th inſtant, Mr. William Mayo called at my houſe, at which time I was much indiſpoſed, and had not left my room; but underſtanding he had ſomething particular co communicate, came out—when we were alone, he told me he had, the evening before, received a challenge from Mr. Thomas Goode, which he then preſented to me to read, and at the ſame time informed me, that he did not heſitate a moment in refuſing to accept it; and that he had an expectation that the ſubſiſting difference between them was to be left to the deciſion of their mutual friends, and requeſted me to attend as his arbitrator, which I agreed to; he then informed me he expected to meet Mr Conway, the bearer of Mr. Goode's challenge, at Mr. Bowler's tavern, at twelve o'clock, on that day to ſettle the time and place when the adjuſtment was to be made, and in the courſe of a lengthy converſation with him, he ſtated to me what paſſed between him and Mr. Conway preciſely as he has above ſet forth.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

June 23, 1798.

J. Proſſer and Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themſelves, to tranſact buſineſs in the

Auction & Commiſſion Line,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

PROSSER and MONCURE,

IN the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. Hicks, Campbell and Currie; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of caſh made if required. Any buſineſs intruſted to their management will be ſtrictly attended to, and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, June 14, 1798.

Richmond, June 26.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Richmond and Manchester at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for the purpoſe of taking under conſideration the propriety of contributing to the aid of the General government, in ſuch manner as might be deemed moſt proper and beneficial:

ROBERT GAMBLE *in the Chair.*

Reſolved, That a ſubſcription be opened for the purpoſe of raiſing a Sum ſufficent to purchaſe or to build and equip, one or more ſhips of force not exceeding tons; to be loaned to the government of the United States, in caſe the ſame can be accepted; and that Robert Gamble, Bushrod Washington, William Mitchell, James Brown, and Cornelius Buck, be a committee for this purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the committee be requeſted to correſpond with the committees which are, or may be, appointed by the other towns of Virginia; and that ſo ſoon as a ſufficient ſum of money be ſubſcribed by the citizens of the ſaid towns, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, the committee appointed at this meet be requeſted to call the ſubſcribers together.

RO. GAMBLE, Chairman.

Teſte,
CHARLES JOHNSON, Secretary

Upwards of 14 000 Dollars are already ſubſcribed, and from the patriotic ſpirit evinced by the people, it is expected, that betwixt 15 to 20,000 dollars will be obtained for the above laudable purpoſe, in this place.

At Peterſburg, a meeting was held on the ſame Evening, when upwards of 10 000 dollars were immediately ſubſcribed for the ſame purpoſe.

☞ *The piece ſigned W. X. Y. nor Z. came too late for this day's publication, but ſhall appear in our next.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

WE the under written Judges of the General Court, have, purſuant to law, allotted the Judges of the reſpective Diſtrict Courts as follows:

Robert White, and Paul Carrington, jun Eſqs to the Diſtricts of Wincheſter, Hardy, and Monongalia courthouſe:—Richard Parker and John Tyler, Eſqs to the Diſtricts of Richmond, Peterſburg, Brunſwick courthouſe, and Suffolk:—Edmund Winſton and James Henry, Eſqs to the Diſtricts of Prince-Edward courthouſe, New London, Waſhington courthouſe, and the Sweet Springs, in Botetourt County: Joſeph Prentis and Saint George Tucker, Eſqs. to the Diſtricts of Northumberland courthouſe, King and Queen courthouſe, Williamſburg and Accomack courthouſe:—And Joſeph Jones and William Nelſon, jun. Eſqs. to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, and Dumfries Diſtricts, at the next ſucceeding terms thereof.

Witneſs our hands and ſeals this 15th day of June, 1798.

RICHARD PARKER, (L S)
JOHN TYLER, (L S)
JOSEPH JONES, (L S.)
WILLIAM NELSON, jr. (L S)
ROBERT WHITE, jr. (L S.)

Publiſhed by order of the Judges,
W. ALLEN, C. G. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS inverted a MACHINE, to be worked by hand, water, or other force, for ſeparating from the ſtraw, wheat or other ſmall grain; for the excluſive uſe of which, during fourteen years, he has obtained a patent. His demand for a patent right is ten dollars for each machine, except in thoſe caſes when workmen contract for a conſiderable number, when accomodations will be made according to particular circumſtances; ſuch as ſome diminution of the price—a credit for a portion of the money, and a ſtipulation to receive back any rights, under which machines are not actually diſpoſed of. He will for the preſent furniſh ſuch machines to go by hand, at the price of ſixty dollars each, including the patent fee, having been induced to prepare them, for the ſake of bringing the invention into uſe. The ſimplicity, cheapneſs, and exetution of this machine, in proportion to the power applied to it, do, as the ſubſcriber believes, exceed thoſe of any invention for a ſimilar object. A waggon can carry their machines, ſo that a removal with eaſe, even from ſtack to ſtack in the ſame field, is one of its conveniences.

THOMAS C. MARTIN.

King & Queen County, June 20, 1798. } (4b)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a tract of LAND, lying in the county of Albemarle, on the N. ſide the Rivanna River, one mile below the town of Milton, containing 750 acres, 150 of which is low-ground of the firſt quality, all cleared; a large proportion of the high-land will be very productive in tobacco, corn, wheat, &c. but a few acres of which is cleared—the acquiſition of the above land, muſt be deſirable, when it is conſidered that Milton is a flouriſhing town, immediately on the river which is navigable for Batteaux, &c.

I have alſo for ſale, one other tract, containing 500 acres, whereon I now live; this land lies juſt below the little mountain 4 or 5 miles N. E. from Milton, 10 from Charlottesville, and 12 from the Green Springs; it lies well, and is of an excellent quality, well adapted to the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c. 200 acres of which is cleared and in extreme good repair; the improvements (which are all new) conſiſt of a dwelling houſe 32 by 28, lumberhouſe 28 by 20, with two rooms, ſpring-houſe adjoining a moſt excellent ſpring 50 yards from the dwelling houſe, with all other neceſſary out houſes, together with a ſtable 40 by 20, with locuſt poſts and ſills, and a yard containing 4 acres, incloſed with the ſame. I will give poſſeſſion in December next, when one third the purchaſe money muſt be paid down, and the balance in two annual payments, for which approved bonds (aſſigned) will be taken.

EDWARD MOORE.

Albemarle, June 15, 1798.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover County, a light ſorrel MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, neither docked or bobbed, about four feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and riſing four years old. Appraiſed to fifteen pounds.

EDWARD N. CLOUGH.

February 2d, 1798. (1t)

Richmond, June 26.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Richmond, at the Capitol on the first day of this month, under a notice of the Mayor, by desire of the Common Hall the following ADDRESS to the President of the United States, was agreed to by a majority, and has been subscribed by 306 citizens, resident within the city.

SIR,

IF we are late in declaring our confidence in a government, established by the deliberate will of the people, and directed continually by their influence, in every department of which they act by their constitutional Representatives; it is because we thought it unnecessary. To doubt the confidence of the American people in their government, might happen to foreigners, who in their search after a free and equal constitution, have deviated perhaps from the track; but to an American mind, the idea is pregnant with absurdity. However men, with honest views may differ about the means of obtaining certain political objects; when they are called to act together, upon the footing of equality, in a genuine republic, it is a maxim sacred and fundamental, that the will of the majority shall be the will of the whole. Without this, there can be neither union nor force; our infant government can never reach maturity, but must follow the fate of those European republics, which have successively yielded to the conquering influence of France.

In this moment of alarm, when a powerful foreign nation persists in the invasion of our rights, and returns all our efforts for conciliation and peace, with contempt, and aggravated injuries, what resource have we, under heaven, but in that government, which was formed by the American people for their common defence and protection? We await its decisions with anxiety, for the crisis is awful, but with a steady reliance on their wisdom, moderation and firmness; and we are determined at every hazard to support them.

Whatever may be the consequences, it is consoling to the humanity, and grateful to the honest pride of every American, that they are not imputable to his government. You, Sir, will enjoy the reflection, that your sincere solicitude for the preservation of peace, was only limited by a zealous attachment to our national independence, the object of your early and incessant labors, to which were devoted the best days of your valuable life.

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Richmond, in the State of Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you for this address presented to me by Mr. Cloptom, your Representative in Congress—

A free and equal constitution of government has rarely existed among men—as almost all mankind from the earliest accounts which remain, have deviated from the track, it is not surprising that foreigners in this age, have not succeeded in the pursuit; especially as we know, they have all started wrong.

The Republics of antiquity, and the middle ages, while, they preserved the virtues on which alone they were founded, although continually divided in opinion, and perpetually in contests, and dissentions, about their internal policy, never failed to unite against foreign intrigues, influence and aggressions: a foreign war, or a prospect of it, never failed to unite them, as one man at home—

The latter end of the eighteenth century has shewn us, that every Republic in Europe, has lost its fundamental maxim—the virtues are gone—Republics founded on crimes, and supported by crimes, are a novelty in the universe—No delirium, short of modern philosophy, could have ever conceived the idea—

In virtuous republics, it is a maxim sacred and fundamental, that the will of the majority, shall be the will of the whole—but in all republics, vicious, and criminal, the minority always resorts to foreign influence for support and assistance, to overthrow, and take vengeance on the majority—All the Republics of former times, were destroyed, and all the Republics in Europe, which remained, have fallen in the same manner, within a few months—

Happy Americans if you can learn wisdom from the experience of others!—

I am happy to find that you appear to be aware of the danger, and determined to escape it.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1798.

At a meeting of the officers of the 19th regiment, and also those of the artillery, and cavalry attached to the 4th division, held at the tavern of *Francis Philpotts*, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1798.

This meeting being held for the purpose of deliberating upon the propriety of an ADDRESS to the President of the United States, it was ordered, that Colonel DAVID LAMBERT, be appointed Chairman, and SAMUEL M'CRAW, Secretary; when the following ADDRESS was submitted to the board, and upon mature deliberation, was unanimously agreed to, and the same ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and by the Chairman forwarded to the President.

Richmond, 5th June, 1798.

SIR,

At a time like the present, it becomes not the constitutional guardians of the political rights of America, to retrace the causes which have produced effects alarming to the national honor and dignity; it is sufficient for them to know that the fact exists, and whether it arose from error in judgment, or the invidious designs of our enemies, it is equally to be lamented. To this expression of sentiment we must add, that as faithful centinels we will continue to watch over our national rights, and possessing infinitely too high a regard for the constitution of our choice, tamely to suffer any foreign nation to change, alter, or controul the present, or dictate any, not the choice of the people. And in whatever light we may view the acts of our citizens, or however great may be the diversity of sentiment upon political expediency, we entertain but one opinion, and that is, *an unchangeable determination to support the rights of our country*, against every invader.

To you, sir, we look as the chief magistrate of America, to guard well the rights of its citizens—And upon you, sir, will the blessing of a grateful people, be bestowed for every act that leads to the support of their rights, or the establishment of their peace and happiness; resting confident that every citizen is actuated by those principles under which we are incorporated, AS ONE PEOPLE.

DAVID LAMBERT, *Chairman.*

Teste,

SAMUEL M'CRAW, *Secretary*

The President's ANSWER to the above, Address

To the officers of the nineteenth Regiment, and also, those of the Artillery and Cavalry attached to the fourth division of Militia in Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for the Address—The honor and dignity of so many nations, have been wounded, within a late period, and all from causes, so analogous and uniform, that very little refinement is necessary, to investigate those, which have involved us in the general calamity.—

Continue, gentlemen, to watch over your national rights, and never suffer, any foreign nation, to change, alter, or controul the present constitution, or dictate any not the choice of the people—an unchangeable determination to support the rights of our country against every invader, is one of the most essential characteristics of uncorrupted Republicans.

When you look to me as the Chief Magistrate of America to guard well the rights of its Citizens, as far as may depend upon my zeal, sincerity and industry, I hope you will not be disappointed—but I cannot cry PEACE! PEACE! when there is no PEACE!!!

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1798.

CHARLESTON, June 9.

In pursuance of the notice given in this Gazette on Thursday last, the young men of this city met yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in St. Michael's church for the purpose of making known their sentiments on the present state of affairs. The meeting was numerous.

Mr. Robert J. Turnbull was called to the chair He, in a pertinent speech, opened the business of the meeting, and read several resolutions, which had been thought proper to be adopted on this occasion. The first of these resolutions went to approve fully of the conduct of the executive, in its transactions with the Republic of France; and, generally, of the conduct of government.

As soon as the resolutions were read, Mr. Keating Simons, jun. moved an amendment to the first, the scope of which was, to supercede the whole He, in an able speech, shewed the impropriety of taking upon themselves to judge of the conduct of governments, or to give their opinions on disputes between nations.

Mr. Hunt, Mr. Cheves, and Mr. Croft, supported the original motion.

They were followed by Mr Duncan, jun. who, in a very eloquent speech, forcibly supported the amendment, and shewed the impropriety of passing harsh resolutions against any one nation. He allowed we had been ill used by France, but England had also used us ill; and he supposed that France plead some excuse for her conduct, in our not having boldly demanded reparations for the insults we first received from Great Britain.

He was answered by a lengthy and able speech, by Mr. Cheves, who, though the original motion did not fully meet his ideas, gave it his support.

Mr Duncan replied to him. A few words were then said by several other gentlemen.

The question was then put on the amendment, and was carried by a considerable majority.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the young men of Charleston, diffident to decide on the conduct of the officers of government, who are so much our superiors in wisdom, years, and experience, upon so difficult a subject as the government of men; yet relying with implicit confidence on the reputation which they hold among their fellow citizens, and deeming it an indispensable duty to obey the summons of the constituted authorities, do declare ourselves to be at all times ready and willing to undertake, at every hazard, whatever enterprise they shall deem necessary, for the vindication of the honor, dignity, and independence of the United States.

And, in order to evince the sincerity of the foregoing resolution,

Resolved further, That a committee be appointed to open a subscription, the monies arising therefrom to be paid by the said committee into the hands of the committee appointed by the senior citizens of Charleston, to be applied, in aid of the funds appropriated to the defence of this state; and that this meeting, with deference, suggest to the senior committee, the propriety of applying this fund to the purchase of arms for the militia of this state.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the President and Congress of the United States, expressive of the sentiments contained in the above resolutions; and that the same be forwarded to the delegates in Congress from South-Carolina, who shall be requested to present it to the President and congress.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, at which time the citizens of this meeting are requested to assemble, in order to take into consideration the address.

The following gentlemen were named a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect—Mr. Simons, Mr Cheves, Mr Cogdell, Mr. Croft, and Mr. Duncan.

BOSTON, June 6.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday next was assigned for coming to the choice of a Senator of the United States. [The Hon. Fisher Ames, Samuel Dexter, Theophilus Parsons, and Edward H. Robbins, are on the nomination list.]

The Secretary delivered the following message from the Governor:

"I have received a letter from James M'Henry, Esq. Secretary at War, in which he states, that owing to the failure of a contract, the government of the United States are unable to supply the cannon necessary for the upper battery of the frigate Constitution, and requesting the loan of a number of cannon now useless on Castle Island, which were designed for ship's use, and are improper for that fortress. The Secretary engages to return them as soon as others can be procured, and in the mean time to order a number of 32 pounders round from Providence to Boston, for the defence of the town and harbor. This letter I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, and have no doubt the request will be complied with, if in your judgment it can be done consistently with the safety of the harbor of Boston.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT

The Committee appointed to draft an Address to the President of the United States; made report In the Senate it was *unanimously* accepted. In the House, after a short debate, the question of acceptance was carried—Yeas 107—Nays 30.

NEW YORK, June 12.

John Jay is re-elected Governor of this state by a majority of 2380 votes.

The military ardor which now exists in this city is almost beyond credibility. Within a few days, several volunteer corps have been formed, and will be officered and in complete uniform by the FOURTH OF JULY. This zeal bespeaks the noble enthusiasm of our YOUTH. who FEEL the Cause in which they are embarking!

PORTLAND, June 4.

LATE NEWS.

Capt Cuthbertson, of the ship Admiral Duncan, 8 days from Halifax, arrived yesterday, at this, port, who politely favoured us with Halifax papers of the 24th of May, It contains accounts from London as late as April 26th from which we collect, that the constituent assembly of the Batavian people was employed in modelling the government, *which was in imitation of the French system. A requisition of every 3d man was expected in Holland supposed for the purpose of manning their fleet intended for the descent on England. The utmost activity was employed in France in fitting out the armament to act against England, Gen. Berthier was at Genoa He had demanded of the genoese government to place under his disposition all the vessels which could be spared, to be employed on a secret expedition. Twenty vessels were immediately furnished Gene Buonaparte is ordered by the directory to repair to Brest to take upon him the command of the army of England. He is charged with the directory of all the forces both military and naval, destined for the expedition against England.

On the 11th April a cabinet council was held at London. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of considering the propriety of a *general arming of the people.*—It was conjectured this proposition took place in consequence of intelligence received from France. The English accounts state it as a serious matter that the French really intend the invasion of England.

[*This constitution into which the sans culotes are now drilling the enslaved Dutchmen, contains a clause, enacting that Holland shares all the enmities and warfare of the parent republic; so that these two sister states may now be considered as effectively one and indivisible.]

WINCHESTER, June 13.

On Wednesday the 30th ult. a man named George Hanna, in attempting to cross the river Roanoke, it being extremely high, was unfortunately drowned. We understand he has left a wife and seven children.

The small grain, in many parts of this county, suffered severely by a hail storm on Wednesday last The stones which fell were in many places as large as pigeon eggs.

On Thursday last a house in this town was struck with lightning, which demolished the chimney, shattered the roof, and did some other damage.—The owner of the house, Mr. Patrick Murray, was laying on a bed in one of the lower rooms at the time the accident happened, and although the effluvia penetrated downwards, and made its exit through one of the windows of that apartment, which it tore to pieces, he escaped unhurt.

NOTIFICATION.

RICHMOND, June 18, 1798

INTENDING to take my departure for London in the course of this month, I wish to notify all those who have had any transactions with me, or under the late firm of JOHN and THOMAS GILLIAT, that the business in my absence, will be conducted by Mr. JAMES KERBY; whose engagements, receipts, acquittances, &c. will be equally valid as my own. It is earnestly requested that debtors, to either concern, whose accounts still remain unsettled, will immediately come forward, and have them liquidated and discharged; those who have been long in arrear, need not expect any further indulgence, unless they shew good cause why a further extension of time should be granted, by making such arrangements as will be satisfactory. Those who have any claims against me, or accounts unsettled, are informed I am prepared to adjust them, and make payment To such of my friends as have been punctual in their engagements, I return my thanks, and a continuation of their favors will be acknowledged.

(3w) THOMAS GILLIAT.

FOR SALE,

AT public vendue, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in this city, on Wednesday the twenty seventh instant, for ready money,

The TENEMENT,

On the main street, in the occupancy of Mr. John M'Leod, being eighteen feet on said street, more or less, and extending back to an alley, with all the improvements thereon. Also, a piece of land, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's bridge, joining the warehouse of Robert Gamble; being part of a lot numbered 333, in the plan of the city—by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William Reynolds, and Betsey his wife, for securing a sum of money due to Robert Means.

JOHN PENDLETON, } Trustees.
ROBERT POLLARD, }

Richmond, June 11, 1798.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS John Tucker, late of the county of Hampshire, who had been removed to the district jail in Moorfield, to be tried for horse-stealing, has since effected his escape from the said jail, and is now going at large:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the council of state, to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all justices of the peace, sheriffs and constables, within their respective departments, and exhorting the good people of this commonwealth, to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said John Tucker, and cause him to be committed to the jail from whence he escaped.

Given under my hand, as governor, and under the the seal of the commonwealth, at Richmond, this fourteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

JAMES WOOD.

NOTE.—The above John Tucker is described by the jailor to be about five feet eight or nine inches high, black hair, and dark complexion, appears to be about twenty-five years of age; had on when he broke jail, a dark cloth long coat, red plush waistcoat, fustian overalls, and a hat with a remarkable high crown.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH HORSE

DIOMED,

JUST imported in the Helen, from London, late the property of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, was not only a capital racer in his day, but has proved himself since to be an excellent stallion, as will appear by the certificate below.

DIOMED, at three years old, was a winner seven times without being beaten, although he run with the best horses then on the turf; among the races of that year, he won a sweepstake of 500 guineas each, and the Derby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in England, and gives the winner more credit than any other race in the kingdom; his winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas. At four years old, he received forfeit from the brother of Mœpsqueezer, for 500 guineas. He also won the burlesque stakes, eleven subscribers, 30 guineas each; and over the Beacon course, which is four miles, two furlongs, 138 yards, he won the Claret stakes of 200 guineas each, beating seven capital horses, seven more paid forfeit; his winnings that year amounted to 2580 guineas. The year he was five, he did not start. At six years old, he won the King's plate at Guilford, running three four mile heats, with 168 lbs. on his back, and would undoubtedly have won the King's plate at Lewes, if he had not fallen lame. He run for two other King's plates the same year, carrying the same weight, and was the second horse for each of them. They were won by Anvil and Drone, two of the best horses then on the British turf. He never started afterwards, and has been ranked ever since among the best stallions in England.—DIOMED is a beautiful dark chesnut, near fifteen hands, in very high form and good condition, will stand the present season, at the Bowling Green, to cover mares at Four Guineas the leap, and Eight Guineas the season; and should any mare not prove with foal, she may be sent the next season gratis, (provided the money is sent with her, or paid by the first of August next, and the horse remains the property of the present proprietor)—I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes, although the greatest care shall be taken to prevent them; and I defy even envy itself to say any thing with truth against Diomed, as a great racer or capital foal getter.—One Dollar to the groom will be expected for each mare.

JOHN HOOMES.

June 6, 1798.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno) the dam of Dragon and Young Eclipse; his grandam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grandam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grandam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget Turk, Betty Percival, Leeds's Arabian—Taken from the general stud book of England.

I HEREBY certify, that the chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased from me by Messrs. Lamb and Younger, won the Derby stakes at Epsom, the Claret stakes at Newmarket, and many other prizes as may be seen in the racing Calendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quetlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spolistor) Greyhound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and several other good racers.—Grey Diomed, when three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him, with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get, have been sold at large prices.

THOMAS CHARLES BUNBURY.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the gentlemen who have put mares to Cormorant the present season, that as an unlucky accident happened to him in the height of his covering (which has disqualified him for the present) that they shall not expect to be paid for such mares as do not prove with foal; and any gentlemen who have mares that do not stand to the horse, may (if Cormorant does not get well) have them put to Diomed (a very fine horse, just imported from London, and stands the present season at the Bowling Green) on the same terms that they were engaged to Cormorant. Gentlemen will please to give information, as soon as possible, to either of us, that we may take the proper steps to remove the mares, or they will send for them if they prefer it.

JOHN TAYLOE.
JOHN HOOMES.

June 7, 1798.

FOR SALE.

20 qr. casks } old Red Port-Wine of superior quality;
10 pipes; }
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tenneriff do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West-Indra Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whisky;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash by GAMBLE and TEMPLE.

Who have as usual a good assortment of dry goods on hand, which will be sold on equitable terms.

Richmond June 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

REPEATED attacks of a most afflicting malady, at those periods of the year when the superior and supreme courts are in session, and consequently my personal exertions are most wanting, oblige me to decline the practice of the law:—And while I return my most grateful acknowledgments to all those with whose confidence I have been honored, I trust to their indulgence for putting their papers into the hands of Mr Bennett Taylor of this city, who has kindly undertaken to attend to the several suits in which I am concerned in the federal and state courts, and to bring them to a close. And although his talents and assiduity will leave my clients no cause to regret the change of their counsel, it is, nevertheless, my intention, when health will permit, to contribute my own aid in all cases where any difficulty at the trial may be necessary.

Many bonds and notes, on which no suits are depending, (some for near thirty years past) remain in my possession, which I request may be withdrawn, as I can no longer hold myself accountable for them.

ANDREW RONALD.

Richmond, June 9, 1798. (6w)

FOR SALE,

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by William Reynolds of Henrico county, for the purpose of securing a debt due to William Wickham and William Richardson, executors of John Beale dec. as security of Henry Banks:—Will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 30th of next month on the premises, A TRACT OF LAND belonging to the said Reynolds, in Hanover county, containing by estimation One Thousand Acres more or less; lying on the road from Richmond to New-Castle, and within five mile of the latter, for the purpose of discharging the aforesaid debt and costs.

PHILIP SHEPHERD, Trustee.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798. (4w)

PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS,
PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1798.

By Authority

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,
began and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

Respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That so much of the act intituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest be, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of one year from and after the time of the passing this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on the liquidation and settlement of such of the said certificates, and indents of interest, as may be presented to the Treasury, pursuant to this act, the creditor shall be allowed to receive certificates of funded three per cent stock of the United States, equal to the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one shall and may be discharged, after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining funded stock, which would have been created by subscriptions, as aforesaid; which market value shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for the officers of the Treasury to issue or cause to be issued, any certificates of registered or unfunded debt; and that to satisfy such claims for services, or supplies furnished or done prior to the establishment of the present constitution of the United States, as shall be allowed according to law, and the course of settlement at the Treasury, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall be, and they are hereby required to reimburse, or cause to be reimbursed, the principal sums of the unfunded, or registered debt of the United States, credited on the books of the Treasury, and commissioners of loans; and that they cause a notification to be published, informing the creditors, generally, of the said reimbursement, and that interest on the said debts will cease at the expiration of six months after the date of the said notification; and that a sum not exceeding ninety thousand dollars be appropriated for the reimbursement of the debts aforesaid, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the creditors of the unfunded or registered debt aforesaid, to receive certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due to them, respectively, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one; and, on the requisition of each or any of the said creditors, the proper officers of the Treasury are hereby required to issue, or cause to be issued, the said certificates of funded three per cent stock accordingly.

Approved, June 12, 1798.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Military Establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight; and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the support of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the pay and subsistance of the officers and men; bounties and premiums; the cloathing, hospital, ordnance, quarter masters's and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; the contingent expenses of the war department, and the payment of military pensions; the sum of one million four hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and ninety eight dollars (including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated) that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, the sum of two hundred and sixty four thousand eight hundred and twenty four dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the army, the sum of forty thousand six hundred and sixty one dollars.

For the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of two hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and seventy eight dollars

For forage, the sum of fifteen thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

For equipments, for one company of cavalry, two thousand, one hundred and forty dollars.

For horses for the cavalry, to replace those which may die, or become unfit for service, the sum of four thousand, five hundred dollars.

For cloathing, the sum of eighty-three thousand and fifty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For the hospital department, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department the sum of forty-three thousand dollars.

For the quarter-master's department, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

For the Indian department, the following sums, that is to say:

For the payment of annuities to the Six Nations Chikasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars.

For the expences attending the transportation of Goods, for the above mentioned annuities the sum of nine thousand dollars.

For promoting civilization, and pay of temporary agents, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For rations to Indians at the different military posts, and with their respective nations, the sum of twenty-thousand dollars,

For building a grist and saw mill for the use of the Stockbridge Indians, agreeable to a treaty in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, three thousand dollars.

For contingent expences for presents to Indians on their visits to the seat of government, and expenses attending their journies, and during their stay at Philadelphia, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For the defensive protection of the frontiers of the United States, including the erection and repair of forts and fortifications, the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For loss of stores, allowances to officers on being ordered to distant commands, and for special purposes, advertising and apprehending deserters, printing, for purchasing of maps, and other contingent expenses, the sum of twenty thousand dollars

For the annual allowance to the invalids of the United States, for their pensions, from the 5th of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight to the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine the sum of one hundred & two thousand, & sixty-seven dollars, & seven cents.

For the construction and repair of certain vessels on the lakes, in the service of government, and the pay and subsistence of the officers and crews of the same, fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriations for the subsistence of the non commissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and ninety-five cents.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation for the expense of the quarter master's and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; bounties, and all other contingent expenses of the war department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the sum of fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the surplus of the revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereon, to the end of the present year.

Approved, June 12, 1798.

AN ACT

Providing for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person imprisoned upon execution issuing from any Court of the United States, for a debt due to the United States, which he shall be unable to pay, may, at any time after commitment, make application, in writing, to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the circumstances of his case, and his inability to discharge the debt; and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said Secretary to make, or require to be made, an examination and enquiry into the circumstances of the debtor, either by the oath or affirmation of the debtor, (which the said Secretary, or any other person by him specially appointed, are hereby authorized to administer) or otherwise, as the said Secretary shall deem necessary and expedient, to ascertain the truth; and upon proof being made to his satisfaction, that such debtor is unable to pay the debt for which he is imprisoned, and that he hath not concealed, or made any conveyance of his estate, in trust, for himself, or with an intent to defraud the United States, or deprive them of their legal priority, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to receive from such debtor, any deed, assignment, or conveyance of the real or personal estate of such debtor if any he hath, or any collateral security to the use of the United States; and upon a compliance by the debtor with such terms and conditions as the said Secretary may judge reasonable and proper, under all the circumstances of the case, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to issue his order, under his hand, to the keeper of the prison, directing him to discharge such debtor from his imprisonment under such execution, and he shall be accordingly discharged, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt, but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then, or at any time afterwards, belong to the debtor.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely take an oath or affirmation under this act, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be subject to the pains and penalties provided in the third section of an act, intituled "an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any person imprisoned for any fine, forfeiture or penalty, incurred by a breach of any law of the United States or for monies had and received by any officer, agent, or other person, for their use,

Approved, June 6, 1798.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, intituled "an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, that any person imprisoned upon process issuing from any court of the United States in any civil action, against whom judgement has been, or shall be recovered, shall be entitled to the privileges and relief provided by an act, intituled "an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," under the regulations and restrictions of the same act; after the expiration of thirty days from the time such judgment has been, or shall be recovered, though the creditor should not, within that time, sue out his execution, and charge the debtor therewith.

Approved, June 6, 1798.

AN ACT

To suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and France, and the dependencies thereof.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That no ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, and which shall depart therefrom after the first day of July next, shall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere under the acknowledged government of France, or shall be employed in any traffic or commerce with, or for any person resident within the jurisdiction, or under the authority of the French Republic. And if any ship or vessel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, shall be voluntarily carried, or suffered to proceed to any French port or place as aforesaid, or shall be employed as aforesaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every such ship or vessel together with her cargo shall be forfeited and shall accrue, the one half to the use of the United States and the other half to the use of any person or persons, citizens of the United States, who shall inform and prosecute for the same; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in any circuit or district court of the United States which shall be holden within or for the district where the seizure shall be made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the first day of July next no clearance for a foreign voyage shall be granted to any ship or vessel, owned hired, or employed, wholly or in part by any person resident within the United States, until a bond shall be given to the use of the United States, wherein the owner or employer, if usually resident or present, where the clearance shall be required, and otherwise his agent or factor; and the master or captain of such ship or vessel for the intended voyage, shall be parties, in a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and her cargo, and shall find sufficient surety or sureties, to the amount of one half the value thereof, with condition that the same shall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed, or be carried, directly or indirectly to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, unless by distress of weather, or want of provisions, or by actual force and violence, to be fully proved and manifested before the acquittance of such bond; and that such vessel is not, or shall not be employed during her intended voyage, or before her return as aforesaid, in any traffic or commerce with or for any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after due notice of the passing of this act no French ship or vessel, armed or unarmed, commissioned by or for, or under the authority of the French Republic, or owned, fitted, hired, or employed by any person resident within the territory of that republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or sailing or coming therefrom, excepting any vessel to which the President of the United States shall grant a passport, which he is hereby authorized to grant in all cases where it shall be requisite for the purposes of any political or national intercourse, shall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unless driven there by the distress of weather, or in want of provisions. And contrary to the intent hereof any such ship or vessel shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to seizure for any other cause, the company having charge thereof shall be required to depart and carry away the same, avoiding all unnecessary delay; and if they shall, notwithstanding, remain, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district, wherein or nearest to which, such ship or vessel shall be, to seize and detain the same, at the expense of the United States; Provided, That ships or vessels which shall be *bona fide* the property of, or hired or employed by citizens of the United States shall be excepted from this prohibition until the first day of December next, & no longer: And provided that in the case of vessels hereby prohibited which shall be driven by distress of weather, or want of provisions into any port or place of the United States, they may be suffered to remain under the custody of the collector there, or nearest thereto, until suitable repairs or supplies can be obtained, and as soon as may be thereafter shall be required and suffered to depart; but no part of the lading of such vessel shall be taken out or disposed of, unless by the special permit of such collector, or to defray the unavoidable expense of such repairs or supplies.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Sec. 5. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That if, before the next session of Congress, the government of France, and all persons acting by or under their authority, shall clearly disavow, and shall be found to refrain from the aggressions, depredation and hostilities which have been, and are by them encouraged and maintained against the vessels and other property of the citizens of the United States, and against their national rights and sovereignty, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the laws of nations, and shall thereby acknowledge the just claims of the United States to be considered as in all respects neutral, and unconnected in the present European

[illegible] shall be continued, then and there upon [illegible] lawful for the President of the United States, being well ascertained of the premises, to remit and discontinue the prohibitions and restraints hereby enacted and declared; and he shall be, and is hereby authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly: Provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any ship or vessel to which the President of the United States shall grant a permission to enter or clear;—which permission he is hereby authorized to grant to vessels which shall be solely employed in any purpose of political or national intercourse, or to aid the departure of any French persons, with their goods and effects, who shall have been resident within the United States, when he may think it requisite.

Approved, June 13, 1798.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act to amend the act intituled "An act to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or of any state, unless in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject;" he shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, five years, at least, before his admission, and shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction in the case, that he has resided within the United States fourteen years, at least, and within the state or territory where or for which such court is at the time held, five years, at least, besides conforming to the other declarations, renunciations and proofs, by the said act required, any thing therein, to the contrary hereof, notwithstanding—*Provided*, That any alien, who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, may within one year after the passing of this act,—and any alien who shall have made the declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, in conformity to the provisions of the act, intituled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject," may, within four years after having made the declaration aforesaid, be admitted to become a citizen, in the manner prescribed by the said act, upon his making proof that he has resided five years, at least, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States: *And Provided also*, That no alien, who shall be a native citizen, denizen or subject of any nation or state with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk, or other recording officer, of the court before whom a declaration has been, or shall be made, by any alien of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to certify and transmit to the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, to be there filed and recorded, an abstract of such declaration, in which, when hereafter made, shall be a suitable description of the name, age, nation, residence and occupation, for the time being, of the alien; such certificate to be made in all cases, where the declaration has been or shall be made, before the passing of this act, within three months thereafter; and in all cases, within two months after the declaration shall be received by the court:—And in all cases hereafter arising there shall be paid to the clerk, or recording officer as aforesaid to defray the expense of such abstract and certificate, a fee of two dollars, and the clerk or officer to whom such fee shall be paid or tendered, who shall refuse or neglect to make and certify an abstract as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of naturalization heretofore permitted under the laws of the United States, a certificate shall be made to and filed in the office of the secretary of state, containing a copy of the record respecting the alien, and the decree or order of admission by the court before whom the proceedings thereto have been, or shall be had: And it shall be the duty of the clerk or other recording officer of such court, to make and transmit such certificate, in all cases which have already occurred, within three months after the passing of this act;—and in all future cases, within two months from and after the naturalization of an alien, shall be granted by any court competent thereto:—And in all future cases, there shall be paid to such clerk or recording officer the sum of two dollars, as a fee for such certificate, before the naturalization prayed for, shall be allowed: And the clerk or recording officer, whose duty it shall be, to make and transmit the certificate aforesaid, who shall be convicted of a wilful neglect therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for each and every offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all white persons, aliens, (accredited foreign ministers, consuls or agents, their families and domestics excepted) who, after the passing of this act, shall continue to reside, or who shall arrive, or come to reside in any port or place within the territory of the United States, shall be reported, if free, and if of the age of twenty-one years, by themselves, or being under the age of twenty one years, or holden in service, by their parent, guardian, master or mistress in whose care they shall be, to the clerk of the district, if living within ten miles of the port or place, in which their residence or arrival shall be, and otherwise, to the collector of such port or place, or some officer or other person there or nearest thereto, who shall be authorised by the President of the United States, to register aliens. And report as aforesaid, shall be made in all cases of residence, within six months from and after the passing of this act, and in all after cases, within forty eight hours after the first arrival or coming into the territory of the United States, and shall ascertain the sex, place of birth, age, nation, place of allegiance or citizenship, condition or occupation, and place of actual or intended residence within the United States, of the alien or aliens reported, and by whom the report is made. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, or other officer, or person, autho-

rised, who shall receive such report, to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to grant to the person making the report, and to each individual concerned therein, when ever required a certificate of such report and registry made to, and by any officer or person as aforesaid, other than the clerk of the district it shall be the duty of such officer, or person to certify and transmit; within three months after, a transcript of such registry, to the clerk of the district in which the same shall have been made, who shall file the same in his office, and shall record and transcribe the same in a book to be kept by him, for that purpose. And the clerk, officer or other person authorised to register aliens, shall be entitled to receive, for each report and registry, of one individual or family of individuals, the sum of fifty cents, and for every certificate of a report and registry the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the person making or requiring the same, respectively. And the clerk of the district court, to whom a certain of the registry of any alien shall have been made, as aforesaid, and the successor of such clerk and of any other officer or person authorised to register aliens, who shall hold any former registry, shall and may grant certificates thereof, to the same effect as the original register might do. And the clerk or each district court shall, during one year from the passing of this act, make monthly returns to the department of state, of all aliens registered and recorded as aforesaid, in his office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every alien, who shall continue to reside, or who shall arrive, as aforesaid, of whom a report is required as aforesaid who shall refuse or neglect to make such report, & to receive a certificate thereof, shall forfeit & pay the sum of two dollars; and any justice of the peace or other civil magistrate, who has authority to require surety of the peace, shall and may, on complaint to him made thereof, cause such alien to be brought before him, there to give surety of the peace and good behavior during his residence within the United States, or for such term as the justice or other magistrate shall deem reasonable, and until a report and registry of such alien shall be made, and a certificate thereof, received as aforesaid; and in failure of such surety, such alien shall and may be committed to the common gaol, and shall be there held, until the order which the justice or magistrate shall and may reasonably make, in the premises shall be performed. And every person, whether alien, or other, having the care of any alien or aliens, under the age of twenty-one years, or of any white alien holden in service, who shall refuse and neglect to make report thereof, as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of two dollars, for each and every such minor or servant, monthly, and every month, until a report and registry, and a certificate thereof, shall be had, as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in respect to every alien, who shall come to reside within the United States after the passing of this act, the time of the registry of such alien shall be taken to be the time when the term of residence within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States shall have commenced, in case of an application by such alien, to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and a certificate of such registry shall be required, in proof of the term of residence by the court to whom such application shall and may be made.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the penalties established by this act, shall, and may be recovered in the name, and to the use of any person who will inform & sue the same, before any judge, justice, or court, having jurisdiction in such case, and to the amount of such penalty, respectively.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 18, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

Have received by the ships Rebecca and Industry, from London, an assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LONDON brown stout; pine apple and brick cheese; Hungary, common scented, and canister gun powder; white lead, Spanish brown, and yellow ochre, in 28lb kegs; linseed oil in jugs; 8 by 10, 11 by 9, and 10 by 12 window glass, in boxes; pewter German and patent steel spring hinges; tea board, in one and two pound papers; mahogany inquire cases, with bottles; ditto portable writing desks complete; ditto knife cases &c. &c.

Richmond, May 28, 1798. (tf)

NOTICE.

REPEATED attacks of a most afflicting malady, at those periods of the year when the superior and supreme courts are in session, and consequently, my personal exertions are most wanting, oblige me to decline the practice of the law:—And while I return my most grateful acknowledgments to all those with whose confidence I have been honored, I trust to their indulgence for putting their papers into the hands of Mr Bennett Taylor of this city, who has kindly undertaken to attend to the several suits in which I am concerned in the federal and state courts, and to bring them to a close. And although his talents and assiduity will leave my clients no cause to regret the change of their counsel, it is, nevertheless, my intention, when health will permit, to contribute my own aid in all cases where any distribution of the trial may be necessary.

Many bonds and notes, on which no suits are depending, (some for near thirty years past) remain in my possession, which I request may be withdrawn, as I can no longer hold myself accountable for them.

ANDREW RONALD.

Richmond, June 9, 1798 (6t)

Doctors Cringan & Adams,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have received a fresh assortment of MEDICINES, which they will continue to expose to sale, at their shop, the next door above the Eagle Tavern.

Those who may chuse to favour them with their orders, may depend upon receiving Medicines of the same quality that Drs. C. & A. employ in their own practice, and such as their own experience shall prove to be genuine. (t.f.)

Hez. L. Wight

HAS FOR SALE

West-India & N. E. Rum.
French Brandy.
Appie Brandy,
Geneva.
Sugar.
Green Coffee.
Souchong Tea.
Chocolate.
Candles.
Wrought & Cut Nails assorted

Richmond, April 17, 1798.

PRESQ'ISLE ESTATE

THIS valuable Farm, and desirable residence, is again offered for sale; and without reducing its price, it is hoped the terms will be acceptable to any person possessing a large number of slaves; with which *ineligible* property, full payment may be made, after the rate of two hundred dollars each.

Having removed to this city as a permanent residence, I should wish to receive part payment in a small quantity of good land near to it: or, if more agreeable to a purchaser, the whole may be paid in any stocks of the United States.—Possessing the most secure and perfect title, the same shall be transferred and warranted by

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798.

FOR SALE.

20 qr casks } old Red Port-Wine of superior quality;
10 pipes; }
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tenneriff do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whisky;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash by

GAMBLE and TEMPLE.

Who have as usual a good assortment of dry goods on hand, which will be sold on equitable terms.

Richmond June 11, 1798

NOTIFICATION.

RICHMOND, June 18, 1798.

INTENDING to take my departure for London in the course of this month, I wish to notify all those who have had any transactions with me, or under the late firm of JOHN and THOMAS GILLIAT, that the business in my absence, will be conducted by Mr JAMES KERBY; whose engagements, receipts, acquittances, &c. will be equally valid as my own. It is earnestly requested that debtors, to either concern, whose accounts still remain unsettled, will immediately come forward, and have them liquidated and discharged; those who have been long in arrear, need not expect any further indulgence, unless they shew good cause why a further extension of time should be granted, by making such arrangements as will be satisfactory. Those who have any claims against me, or accounts unsettled, are informed I am prepared to adjust them, and make payment. To such of my friends as have been punctual in their engagements, I return my thanks; and a continuation of their favors will be acknowledged.

(3m) THOMAS GILLIAT.

Thomas Gilliat,

INFORMS his friends, that he has received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, his

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of either by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, for cash or on credit.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF GUN-POWDER.

Richmond, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land on the north side of Roanoke river, in Mecklenburg county, formerly the property of Gen Hopkins, containing about 430 acres, about 100 of which are low grounds.

A Tract on the south side of the said river, where Mr Richard Sutton now lives, containing about 1000 acres 140 of which are low grounds.—For terms apply to Mr William Baskerville, or Mr. Joseph Speed, who lives near where the lands lie.

ALSO, about 30,000 acres lying on Powel's and Clinch river, within the grant made by the Assembly of North-Carolina to Messr. Richard Henderson & Co.—

Likewise five Tracts of military Lands, within the State of Tennessee, of 640 acres each. For terms apply to Mr George Jeffries of the city of Richmond, or to

(3w) ROBERT BURTON.

Williamsborough, Granville County, }
May 2, 1798. }

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the town of Columbia, in the state of South Carolina, ADAM, a negro man, about forty-five years old, the property of John Taylor, of the said town. Also, ran away with Adam, BESS, his wife, about twenty years of age, the property of Richard Bohun, of the town aforesaid. Adam is a low well set negro, with a down cast look, has a remarkably wrinkly face, so much so as his forehead, that the wrinkles appear as a tea; he has a turn for shoe-making, was born in Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, and formerly belonged to a Mr. Goldsborough near Easton. Bess is about five feet three inches high, much pock pitted, her lower and upper teeth rotten to the gums, except two upper teeth, which remain at a distance from each other—She has remarkable high breasts. They are both very artful, and speak good English, and will probably make northwardly. Adam once got as far as Richmond, in Virginia, in a former elopement. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons delivering the said negroes, or twenty five dollars for the delivery of either of them to the subscribers, in Columbia, or lodging them in any jail in this state, or in the workhouse in Charleston. Captains of vessels and others, are warned not to remove or convey them from this state.

JOHN TAYLOR.
RICHARD BOLAN.

June 6, 1798. (3m)

FOR SALE;

THAT ELEGANT BRICK BUILDING, on Shockoe Hill, at present occupied by Mr. William Nimmo; also a NEAT FRAMED HOUSE, occupied by Mr. Marcus Mims. They will be sold separate or together, as purchasers require, and possession given by the first of November next.—For terms apply to Mr Alexander Brydie, merchant, Richmond, or the subscriber, Albemarle county.

ANDREW HART.

June 14, 1798. (6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.

THAT at his New Sugar house in the City of Washington, (on the Eastern branch of the River Potomack;) he will in a few days have ready for delivery a large quantity of Loaf & Lump Sugars, which he will sell wholesale at the Baltimore prices, for Cash, indorsed notes or Flour delivered at his refinery which is advantageously situated for that purpose.

He has likewise ready for Sale, Brown Muscovado Sugar and Molasses, which he will dispose of on the above terms, and he begs leave to inform the public, that from this period he intends manufacturing a sufficient quantity of refined Sugar for the supply of the surrounding country, which he flatters himself from his long and extensive experience, having possessed one of the first and largest refineries in London for a great number of years, will prove equal in quality to any made on the continent.

All orders from any part of the United States will be punctually executed, and indorsed paper, payable or negociable at either of the Banks of George Town, Alexandria or Baltimore, be received in payment.

Three stout, active Apprentices of respectable connections are wanted, who will be regularly instructed in every branch of the Manufacture.

JAMES PIERCY.

City of Washington, April 3d, 1798. (3m)

BOOKER's

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Subscriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a considerable number of his Threshing Machines, and those gentlemen that make early application, need not fear a disappointment.

The improvements lately made, are so considerable, that the last four feet Drum Machine he built, has Threshed twenty-two bushels of wheat in an hour. He considers the substituting a raw Hide band for a rope, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will last as long as ten of the latter, while the cost of each will be nearly the same; For speedy communications, as well as other conveniences, he will be himself in the city of Richmond by the first of January next, to which place he desires all orders to be addressed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His prices are as follows:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels, Nuts, Irons, Bands and License,	80 pos
A four feet Drum Machine,	94
A five feet ditto,	106

The Plank, Scantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who must also bear the expence of carrying the small Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 250 lb. to 400 lb. according to size. Half the charge of Building is expected on engaging, the balance when the work is finished.

The portable Machinery being the parts most necessary to be executed with care and exactness, the Subscriber will prepare a considerable number more than he may probably use himself, and will be ready to furnish any such persons as may choose to build machines themselves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates:

For the Drum Wheels, Wheels, and all the Nuts unified for a Drum Machine,	9 Dolls
Four feet ditto,	10
Five feet ditto,	11
Irons for a three feet ditto,	12
Four feet ditto,	15
Five feet ditto,	18
Raw-Hide Bands at 1s. 2d. per lb.	
License prices are, for a three feet Drum Machine,	14
Four feet ditto,	18
Five feet ditto,	21

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, December 26, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Campbell court-house on the first day of May last, A NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named BEN; strong made and active, about five feet six or seven inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, with a small scar and a broad flesh mark on one of his cheeks, (scarcely perceivable) very artful in excusing himself, but has much of a down look when spoken to.—he passes for a free man by the name of JOHN CUSSENS, and was taken up in May last in Petersburg, but made his escape. I am informed he was employed afterwards by a mulatto free man living in Petersburg, by the name of Curties who put him on board of his craft which run the river between Petersburg and Richmond, under Captain DIKES, a mulatto free man, and after one of his voyages, was taken up in the city of Richmond, by Martin Burton, of the county aforesaid, and by the certificate of William Richardson Esqr. was proven to be the said slave, and brought as far as Powhatan county, where he again made his escape, with his hands well bound with a rope. It is useless describing his cloaths, as he changes them. Any person taking up said slave, securing him in any jail, and giving me notice, will be entitled to the above reward; and if brought home what the law hath in that case provided.

JAMES MILLER.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing or harbouring said slave, as they shall be dealt with according to law. J. M.

August 16, 1797. (tf)

FOR SALE, By
JAMES BROWN;

Muscovado Sugars;
Molasses;
St. Domingo Cottons of first quality, in mall bags;
Liverpool Salt, loose and in sacks;
Crates Earthenware;
Madeira,
Sherry,
And Port } *Wines of the first quality.*
German Oznaburgs;
Empty Quart Bottles.

Richmond, March 19, 1798. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms
THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

German Linens—viz.

Oznaburgs,	Bed-Ticking,
Brown Hempen,	Oil-Cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-Saws,	Screw-Augers,
Hand do.	Gimblets,
Plane Irons,	Compasses,
Chissels,	Trowels,
Gouges,	Mark-Drawers
Draw-Knives,	Wafel-Irons.
Coffee Mills,	

Hollow-Glass.

Decanters plain and cut.	Tumblers plain and cut,
Cage Glasses,	Wine Glasses do.
Medicine Phials,	

Nurenburg Goods.

Among which are a great variety of Childrens' Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c.

—Likewise—

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. (tf)

SAMUEL MYERS,

One House below the Eagle-Tavern, has Received a FRESH SUPPLY *of*

PORT WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter Casks, of very Superior Quality.

GENUINE FRENCH BRANDY, and
ANTIGUA RUM,
First Quality SUGAR, in Barrels and Hogsheads,
MOLASSES, and COFFEE;
Which he will Sell at moderate prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond August 10, 1797. (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Bulfield, in Hanover, a likely negro man by the name of BILLY, who calls himself Billy Weeks. He is a very tall, slender, but well made man, about 30 years of age; is extremely artful and speaks rather rapidly, using many words, which occasions him sometimes to stammer—He has a placid, agreeable countenance, bespeaking honesty and good conduct—He had on a dark coloured coat and breeches, quite new, but as he has a variety of cloaths, he will of course occasionally change them. He was purchased last June of Richard H. Corbin, Esq. of Middlesex, where he has a wife, and to see whom, he was permitted to go before Christmas, and has never returned. He has been seen in Richmond, and also in the neighborhood of Bulfield. It is probable he is lurking about Mr. Corbin's, near his wife; but he may be in the county of Caroline, near Bulfield, where it is said he has another wife. Masters of vessels are warned at their peril not to take him on board. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me in Richmond, or to James Johnson, Manager at Bulfield, or ten dollars if secured in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, March 5, 1798. (10w)

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED about three weeks ago, from this city, a likely mulatto man named BILLY, about twenty four years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable scar over one of his eyes, occasioned by the kick of a horse when young—Carried off with him a variety of clothes, and usually wore, whilst here, a short blue coat, which perhaps he will alter for some other color, to prevent detection. He served a regular apprenticeship to the rope-making business, and was considered a very good workman. For the last year he has acted as a servant in the house. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring or employing him at their peril. The above reward will be given to have him secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM NICOLSON.

June 9, 1798.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Goochland County, on the 17th day of May 1794.

Woodson and Crouch, Plffs. } On an injunction,
against } in Chancery.
Lott, Higbie, & Company, Defts. }

THIS cause abates as to the defendant, Lott, by his death.

The Defendant, Higbie, not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant, Higbie, appear here, on the first day of November term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(Copy)
Test,
WILLIAM MILLER, C. G. C.

J. Prosser and Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themselves, to transact business in the

Auction & Commission Line,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
PROSSER and MONCURE,

IN the house lately occupied by Messrs. Hicks, Campbell and Currie; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of cash made if required. Any business intrusted to their management will be strictly attended to, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, June 14, 1798.

THE ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
VIRGINIA LAWS,

IS JUST PUBLISHED,
AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.

Richmond, June 25, 1798.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1798.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 7.

The bill concerning Aliens was read a third time, and on the question whether it should pass,

Mr. Tazewell said, that he had occupied but little of the time of the Senate on the several points of discussion on the progress of this bill through the Senate. That the principles upon which it was founded had appeared to him so repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and to the common rights of humanity and hospitality, that no dress in which they could have been presented would have rendered them more acceptable to him—and therefore to avoid the suspicion of an attempt indirectly to destroy the bill by proposing alterations in it, can for had obliged him to remain silent until the bill had assumed the form in which its authors chose to present it to the world. As the final question was now to be put on its passage, he said he would ask the indulgence of the whole Senate briefly to state the objections which would govern his vote. He would not recapitulate those which had before been made by other great men, although he was insensible to their real weight, but he would principally confine himself to the constitutionality of the measure which had been but slightly touched in another stage of the bill, and which deserved in his opinion a more serious examination.

He said that the first sentence of the bill contained its strongest feature. It was in these words: "It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such Aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the Territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order." The character of this sentence could not be mistaken. Its friends and its foes must both agree that it creates an arbitrary and despotic power—a power will uncontrouled by any rule but that of its own reason or passion is authorised to create an offence, and to inflict a punishment on the offender. It is not needful that an alien should commit an act repugnant to the laws of the country. It is enough if he is suspected to be capable of committing such an act. No beacon is placed before an unsuspicious stranger to teach him the path of innocence from that of guilt. He may fall a sacrifice to the most foul suspicion without an opportunity of being heard—without knowing that he has done wrong—and the first knowledge he is to have of his guilt, is to flow from the officer who is charged with the execution of the sentence which has been passed against him.

Language is incapable of creating more arbitrary—more despotic power. Its principles are not changed by the object to which it is made to apply, its character is the same whether it be made to relate to an alien or to a citizen—and it demands cautious consideration whether the principles of our boasted constitution can sanction the creation of such a power.

Whether there be aliens among us who ought under present circumstances to be sent out of the country, was a question which Mr. T. said he did not mean to investigate—It was irrelevant to the point upon which he was speaking. If there were such, he denied that the means proposed by the bill for the attainment of the object were allowable. That crisis is most dangerous to civil and religious liberty, when arbitrary power can find an apology from the end which it is used to accomplish. It is but to inflame the public mind against a particular description of religious or political opinions, to countenance the ways of despotism. The great charter of power under which alone the federal government can act is founded upon the principles of freedom. It is incapable of being changed by its agents, under any circumstances—restraint however strong, and dangers however great, cannot alter the power of the federal government. They remain the same under all occurrences, and therefore if the means proposed by this bill are allowable by the constitution, the highly coloured dangers we have heard from the residence of certain Aliens among us, can be considered in no other light than a cloak for the usurpation of a power not constitutionally belonging to this government. Stripped then of such consideration as these Mr. T. said, he would examine the constitutionality of the proposed bill.

He stated that the bill did not relate to Alien enemies—None such could be among us—because we were not in a declared state of war with any nation—whatever constitutional doctrines therefore might apply to them, they could not properly be mingled with those belonging to the subject under consideration, and it would be time enough to consider that question when it should occur. The bill relates to alien friends, and amidst all its faults it exhibited one virtue which Mr. T. said had his tribute of praise. It amounted to a legislative declaration, that the Executive authority of the United States had no controul over the subject of aliens from the terms of the constitution. If as in some of the governments of Europe, this subject formed a branch of the Executive prerogative, the bill was both useless and improper—useless, because it gave nothing but what was before possessed—improper because it would in that case be an evident encroachment on the Executive authority by that of the Legislature—as the bill asserts a legislative right to create this power in the Executive. Mr. T. said it relieved him from the necessity of shewing that nothing in that part of the constitution which creates the executive power can apply to the subject, for whatever those powers may be, the bill is an evidence of the Legislative sense of the United States, that the power it creates is not a constitutional executive power.—It seeks shelter under the legislative powers of Congress, and under them alone.

He said he was free to admit that the sovereign power of every state might receive into, or exclude from their society, aliens of every description—that before the formation of the Federal Constitution, this sovereign authority resided in the respective States which composed the Union—Each state could admit whom they pleased—and exclude whom they pleased—The conditions of their residence belonged to the sovereign will of the state modified according to the inclinations of the state—that at the formation of this government, this subject had well nigh barred the Union of the States—the population of some of the states was full and complete,—of others there were great portions of country unpopulated. The rule of representation which was adopted, made the influence of each state in the Union to depend upon the amount of its population; the adoption of this rule, made it the interest of those States which were unfilled to increase their population by the admission of foreigners. On the other hand it became the interest of those states which were filled to impede the growth of those where foreigners were necessary; for the rule established made it evident, that in proportion as the population of the unfilled States increased, the influence of those states which were filled must be diminished—Hence the jealousy thus begotten by rival interests rendered an agreement upon this subject almost impracticable; at length the dispute settled down in the provision contained in the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which is in these words

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808"—Even this provision did not satisfy some of the states who feared the effects of Construction, after 1808; and therefore an amendment was urged to the Constitution, which being altered in some degree was finally adopted & now makes a part of the Constitution in the words following:—"The powers not delegated to the United States, "by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the "states, are reserved to the states respectively or "to the people." The exposition which might result from these two articles of the Constitution after 1808 was a subject upon which Mr. T. said, he did not now mean to speak; it was unimportant to the present question. The 9th sect. of the first article of the Constitution gave to the states no new power—It prohibited in express terms the Congress of the United States from intermeddling with the migration of aliens to the states who might choose to admit them; their power of admission belonged to the states before this time; that article of the Constitution then, did not give to Congress over this subject any power, but prohibited them from an interference with that which before and still belonged to the states; he said that it would not admit of a question, that Congress could not now prohibit the migration of foreigners to any state who chose to admit them; and although it was true that this bill did not expressly prohibit the migration of foreigners to the respective states, yet it authorized the President to send them away as soon as they were admitted, and imposed a grievous penalty on those whom it was lawful to admit for the very act of accepting the admission—He said aliens were told by this bill that although they might be constitutionally admitted by the states into their society, that they might be imprisoned for life for accepting the admission or banished instantly by another authority different from that of which they had received the favor; how vain was that security which the states thought they had secured to themselves, if the very power which they decided can in a moment destroy the right which was so interesting to them and which they had labored so much to secure. At the very eve of the census which was to increase the influence of a state, by its increased population from the admission of aliens, this power would be able to defeat their hopes and annihilate their future expectations. It is but a few years, and the election of the President himself will again return—armed with this power what may be its effect upon such an occasion; He may at one stroke of his pen, banish a vote which may be given against him; he may lessen the numbers of a state, so as to deprive them of that influence which they are constitutionally permitted to acquire; but from what expressions in the Constitution, Mr. T. asked, could Congress derive this power—They could not certainly interdict the migration of foreigners to any state; and being admitted, the most scrutinizing eye could not find one word authorizing their banishment otherwise than as it might apply to a citizen; the power to admit aliens belongs to the states, the power to send them away after admittance, is not denied to the states, it is not given to Congress—The Constitution is silent on this head, and then the amendment to which he had before alluded, reserved to the states all the powers over this subject which had not been given to the Congress by the Constitution, or prohibited to the states; he said he knew of but one power given to Congress by the Constitution which could exclusively apply to aliens, and that was the power of naturalization; whether this was a power which excluded the states from its exercise, or gave to Congress only a concurrent authority over the subject, he would not now pretend to say; allowing it to be an exclusive power, it neither authorized Congress to prohibit the migration of foreigners to any state, nor to banish them when admitted. It was a power which at most could only authorize Congress to give or withhold the right of citizenship; a right without which any Alien might be admitted and continue to reside in any state during life; the state notwithstanding this power of naturalization could impart to aliens the right of suffrage, the right to purchase and hold lands, and could make them Denizens; some states had actually given some of these rights, and others might still do so—There was no restraint upon the states in this respect but that of the power of naturalization, which if it was exclusively vested in Congress could only form that exception to the general powers of the state, and that exception did not affect the present inquiry—From these observations Mr. T. said, he was left fairly to conclude, that the states had not parted with their power of admitting foreigners to their society, nor with that of preserving the benefit which their admission gave them in the general government, otherwise than that by which they could be deprived of a citizen.

Mr. T. said the bill might be supposed by some to be sheltered under the congressional powers to create and punish crimes and offences against the State, and if it relied upon any principle, that was the true ground which it had assumed. He said whatever the powers of Congress were in this respect, he should not now pretend to examine, but this he would assert, that whatever they were, they applied equally and alike, to every description of persons whom they were capable of controuling. The legislative powers of Congress as to crimes and punishment knew of no distinction between rich and poor,—the people of the North and South—or between citizen and alien—They were the same to whomsoever they were applied. The free admission of an alien into a state by the sovereign power—put him upon the footing of a citizen as to his personal safety—otherwise the laws of humanity and hospitality would be exercised for the purpose of ensnaring him. When admitted, the alien became liable to punishment like a citizen for every breach of the laws of the United States, and of the individual State which controuled the conduct of a citizen.—Being equally liable to punishment he was equally entitled to their protection. He could not be punished by a different rule for an offence, than that by which the citizen might be punished. The state could not be deprived of the interest they had acquired in the alien by a different rule than that by which they could be deprived of a citizen.

Mr. T. said, a citizen could not be made subject to such a bill as that he was now considering. By the constitution a citizen could not be punished but for the transgression of some known law. He could not be punished without being made acquainted with the charge against him, without being confronted by his accusers and witnesses. He must be allowed an opportunity of vindicating his innocence. He could not be punished but by the verdict of an independent jury. There were other safeguards to the innocent citizen which could not be dispensed with by an act of Congress. If then the constitutional powers of Congress could only enable them to punish aliens for their offences, as citizens—how cruelly arbitrary was the proposed measure which punished them in the most severe manner, without a hearing, without a trial, without knowingly transgressing any written law—and perhaps upon the most foul suspicions. He said, if the bill was examined upon other grounds than those of the congressional powers over offences & punishments—it could not find a constitutional support, & if upon that ground, it was a direct and dangerous violation of the constitution, and he doubted not but that every independent judge would by an habeas corpus rescue an alien from the effects of so unconstitutional a measure.

There was a subject Mr. T. said greatly affected by the principle asserted in this Bill, which he could not forbear to mention, although he should not discuss it. It would be remembered that the same 9th sect. of the first article of the constitution, which secured to the States the right to admit aliens, referred to the States the right to import into them such persons as they pleased. That if Congress could destroy the effects of the first right, they could by the same principle destroy the effects of the second—for the interest which the owner might have in the person imported, could no more secure him against this power, than the interest the State would have in an alien migrating to it.

If however after all, said Mr. T. it should be believed that the power asserted by the bill, did constitutionally belong to Congress, were there not means of obtaining the object much less offensive to the laws of humanity, and much more congenial to the principles of liberty than that proposed by the Bill? Foreigners might be told that this country is no longer to be considered as an asylum for the persecuted alien. That policy required that those who did not draw their first vital air within the limits of the United States; could not longer be permitted to reside therein. Depart therefore from our once hospitable shores. But if they may be admitted consistent with our policy, tell them the line by which they are to walk—present to them a written law which shall inform them of the difference between acts which are innocent, and those which are prohibited. Punish them even by banishment for guilt, but tell them what guilt is, and rescue them from the effects of dark suspicion. Shield them from concealed weapons, and disgrace not the principles of liberty, for which our country was once famed. If the author of this bill had not been so well known to him, Mr. T. said he should have supposed, that the bill had been the offspring of a pen which had been dipped in the gall of unusual bitterness. The first section of the bill had authorized the banishment of an alien without requiring any affirmative evidence of his guilt. A succeeding section promises him relief from the judgment—if he will prove satisfactorily to the Judge who had condemned him, an impossible thing. Thus insult is added to oppression, a balm is offered to the keen sting of the first arrow, which makes the wound more painful. He concluded by asking that the question might be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. Marshall moved a short amendment to the bill, which being rejected without much argument, the main question upon the passage of the bill, without any reply to Mr. T. was taken by yeas and nays.

YEAS.

Bingham, Chipman, Clayton, Foster, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Latimer, Laurence, Livermore, Loyd, Martin, North, Paine, Read, Stokton, and Tracy—16.

NAYS.

Anderson, Bloodworth, Brown, Marshall, Mason, Tatnall, and Tazewell—7.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, June the 2d, 1798.

Between
Elizabeth Duke, widow of Duke, deceased, and a sister of the late John Burnley, Burnley Duke, son of the said Elizabeth, William Smith, and Anne his wife, Reuben Smith, and Elizabeth his wife, Richard K. Taylor, and Mary his wife, and Patsey Duke, Pltfs.

And
Zachariah Burnley, administrator with the will annexed, of John Burnley, and Hardin Burnley, Defts.

THE defendant, Hardin Burnley, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, May the 22d, 1798.

Between
William Herbert and John Potts, Pltfs.

And
Andrew Wales and John D. Scott, Defts.

THE defendant, John D. Scott, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS invented a MACHINE, to be worked by hand, water, or other force, for separating from the straw wheat or other small grain; for the exclusive use (which during fourteen years, he has obtained a patent. His demand for a patent right is ten dollars for each machine, except in those cases when workmen can't be had for a considerable number, when accomodation will be made according to particular circumstances; such as some proportion of the price—a credit for a portion of the money—and a disposition to receive back any rights, under which machines are not actually disposed of. He will for the present furnish such machines to go by hand, at the price of sixty dollars each, including the patent fee, having been induced to prepare them, for the sake of bringing the invention into use. The simplicity, cheapness, and execution of this machine, in proportion to the power applied to it, do, as the subscriber believes, exceed those of any invention for a similar object. A waggon can carry the machines, so that a removal with ease, even from stack to stack in the same field, is one of its conveniences.

THOMAS C. MARTIN.

King & Queen County, June 20, 1798. (4t)

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Richmond, July 1, 1798, which, if not taken out before the 30th day of September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. WALLEN, Clerk of the General Court, 2. Patrick H. Adams, 2. Maj. Archer, Amelia county. Frederick Apt. Nathan Adams. Richard Anderson. Isaac Allen. Henry Auter, Manchester.

B. James Burk. John Beale. Robert M. Bransford. Richard Barnes. William Bromwell, 4. Mrs. Hannah Braxton. Hudam Beard, Samuel Brown. Elder Richard Broaddus. Capt. Lewis Bucknar. David Bone. Adam Bird. William Brent. James Bennett. Ludlow and Nimrod Bramham. Anderson Barnes. Zachariah Brookes, 2.

C. Mils Patsey Cameron. William Coulter. Polly and Jenny Collins. Benjamin Colver. Mrs. Catley. John Cock. William Crofts. Thomas Croxton, 2. Mr. Clarke, Mess. George and Jeliph Clarke. William Coleman, near Richmond. William Cowles.

D. Humphrey Dabney. Henry Dixon. Mr. D'Arnival. Solomon Day. John Dejarnatt 2. Anthony Dominique. John Dougall. Mrs. Nelly Dixon. Aza Dejournett.

E. Manuel Evans. Doctor George Evans, 2. William Early.

F. Thomas Farrar, 2. William Fulcher. Hon. William Fleming. John Furlon. Rachael Fife. Charles Friend.

G. Daniel Gordon, 2. Daniel Grayham. John M. Gant. Robert Godwin. Aaron Gregg. William Goodwin. John Goode. William Greene. Capt. James Gallaway, 2. Dr. John T. Griffin. Mr. Graves.

H. Moor Hilton. Joseph Hooker. Benjamin Haily. Edward Hatcher 2. William Hanlin. Thomas Harriton. William Hanlin.

J. The Executors of Thomas Johnson. Lain J. Johnston. Dr. John James. John Jenkins. Robert Innis. Laney Jones. Joseph Janks.

K. Jacob Kock. Charles King. William Kelly.

L. Samuel Liggon. Ezekiel Levy. John Lester. Benjamin H. Latrobe, 2. William Lacey, 4. Charles Larocke. Benjamin Ladd. John Liggon. Mrs. Laurance. Jonathan Lewis. Claiburn Lypscomb.

M. Mr. Mann, Clerk of the market. Mrs. Dianna Morgan. John W. Maddox. Charles Morgrand. Stephen Mitchell. Henry Martin, 2. Mordecai Miller. Merewether Morris. Benjamin Mills.

N. Hannah Neale. Sarah Neal. Lewis Neive. Richard Naylor.

O. Col. William O. Callis. Orange Owen. Robert Omberton, Capt. Oldham.

P. William Porter. James Perry. Joseph F. Price. Mr. William Price, 2. William Patterson. Col. David Patterson. James H. Patteson. William Powers 2. William Paul. Nathaniel Perkins.

R. John, Reid falling river 2. Jonathan Reinegetr. Ephraim Robinson. John Ropper. Thomas Kitton. Charles Robertson. Thomas Robinson. Stephen Reed. Mayer William Richeson. William Reynolds, attorney at law.

S. David Swann, 3. James Smith. Charles Smith. William Shermer. Sheriff of Lunenburg. Burwell Stark. Jeffrey Scott. Abraham Sheperd. Walter Shelton. Jacob Stone. William H. Selth. Isaac Salmon. Michael Sruder. John Sheppherd. Martin Shaver.

T. John Tobias. William Thornton. Nathaniel Triplett. John Townsend. Jonathan Trows. William Tunno. David Thompson. George Taylor. Peter Tinsley, 2. Mons. Robert De la Fraucnai.

W. William Whitford, Craven County. Nathaniel Wilkinson, 2. George Weir, 2. Capt. Thomas Worham. George Williamson. George Whitney. David Watson. William Wilkinson.

Y. Mrs. Yarvioll.

N. B. The Postmaster having experienced so much difficulty in the collection of the postage on newspapers; he is under the necessity of giving notice to *all* those who receive papers at this office, subject to postage, that he will not deliver any after the 15th inst. whereon postage has been due upwards of three months, until the postage is paid.

Richmond, July 4, 1798.

List of letters remaining in the Post-Office, Cumberland Court House, July 1, 1798, which if not taken out before the 1st. October, will be returned to the General Post Office.

JOHN Warner, Buckingham. Daniel Motley, do. Carter H. Harrison. Elisha Meredith. John Jefferson. Ann C. Randolph, 2. Henry Bell. James Deane. William Turpin, 3. William Randolph. John Criddle. Thomas Davenport. Ann Armistead. John Woodson. Samuel Anderson. John Hobson. Edward Allen. Cowles Mead. Carter Page. William Cocke, 3. Mary Bass, Genito-Bridge. John Hatcher. Benjamin Dawey. William Powel. Adam Hooper, Buckingham. Peter Muddy, & Co. John Royal, Amelia. Joseph Scott, Amelia. (3t)

NEWTON FORD, P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſo much of the act intituled "An Act making further proviſion for the ſupport "of public credit, and for the redemption of the "public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called loan office and final ſettlement certificate, & Indents of Intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid Certificates, and Indents of intereſt, at the Treaſury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the ſaid Indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid Certificates, prior to the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the Treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid Certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the Acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury:

June 28. (6 ms.)

At a Quarterly Court, continued and held for Peniſylvania County, March 20th, 1798.

John Spencer, Plff.
And
Nathaniel Williams and Armiſtead Flippen, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearances, according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid defendants do appear here, on the third Monday in Auguſt next, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on two ſucceſſive court days,

(A Copy)
Teſte,
WILL. TUNSTALL, Clerk.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, March the 10th, 1798.

Between
William Chambers, Plff.
And
John Wilſon, Deft.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

MR. WORMELEY OFFERS TO LEASE, OR RENT, HIS FINE

MERCHANT MILL,

NEAR Hanover Town. The preſent leaſe will expire on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next. For terms apply to Mr. Wormeley, at Roſegill, or to the ſubſcriber, in King William County.

THOMAS FOX.

June 17, 1798.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

Have received by the ſhips Rebecca and Induſtry, from London, an aſſortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LONDON brown ſtout; pine apple and brick cheeſe ſingle, couble ſealed, and canniſter gun powder; white lead; Spaniſh brown and yellow ocre, in 28lb. kegs; linſeed oil in jugs; 18 by 10, 11 by 9, and 10 by 12 window glaſs, in boxes; prime German and patent ſteel ſcythe blades; red bark, in one and two ounce phials; mahogany liquor caſes, with bottles; ditto portable writing deſks complete; ditto knife caſes, &c. &c.

Richmond, May 28, 1798. (tf)

NOTICE.

REPEATED attacks of a moſt afflicting malady, at thoſe periods of the year when the ſuperior and ſupreme courts are in ſeſſion, and conſequently my perſonal exertions are moſt wanting, oblige me to decline the practice of the law:—And while I return my moſt grateful acknowledgments to all thoſe with whoſe confidence I have been honored, I truſt to their indulgence for putting their papers into the hands of Mr Bennett Taylor of this city, who has kindly undertaken to attend to the ſeveral ſuits in which I am concerned in the federal and ſtate courts, and to bring them to a cloſe. And although his talents and aſſiduity will leave my clients no cauſe to regret the change of their counſel, it is, nevertheleſs, my intention, when health will permit, to contribute my own aid in all caſes where any diſcuſſion at the trial may be neceſſary.

Many bonds and notes, on which no ſuits are depending, (ſome for near thirty years paſt) remain in my poſſeſſion, which I requeſt may be withdrawn, as I can no longer hold myſelf accountable for them.

ANDREW RONALD.

Richmond, June 9, 1798. (6ſſ)

Doctors Cringan & Adams,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have received a freſh aſſortment of MEDICINES, which they will continue to expoſe to ſale, at their ſhop, the next door above the Eagle Tavern.

Thoſe who may chuſe to favour them with their orders, may depend upon receiving Medicines of the ſame quality that Drs. C. & A. employ in their own practice, and ſuch as their own experince ſhall prove to be genuine. (t.f.)

Hez. L. Wight

HAS FOR SALE

West-India & N. E. Rum.
French Brandy.
Apple Brandy,
Geneva.
Sugar.
Green Coffee.
Souchong Tea.
Chocolate.
Candles.
Wrought & Cut Nails aſſorted

Richmond, April 17, 1798.

PRESQ'ISLE ESTATE

THIS valuable Farm, and deſirable reſidence, is again offered for ſale; and without reducing its price, it is hoped the terms will be acceptable to any perſon poſſeſſing a large number of ſlaves; with which *ineligible* property, full payment may be made, after the rate of two hundred dollars each.

Having removed to this city as a permanent reſidence, I ſhould wiſh to receive part payment in a ſmall quantity of good land near to it: or, if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the whole may be paid in any ſtocks of the United States—Poſſeſſing the moſt ſecure and perfect title, the ſame ſhall be tranſferred and warranted by

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798.

FOR SALE.

20 qr. caſks } old Red Port-Wine of ſupe rior quality
10 pipes; }
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Teneriff do do.
Porter packed in caſks of 3 doz. each;
Old Weſt-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whiſky;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;

The above articles have juſt come to hand, and being principally on conſignment, will be ſold very low, for cash by GAMBLE and TEMPLE.

Who have as uſual a good aſſortment of dry goods on hand, which will be ſold on equitable terms.

Richmond June 11, 1798.

NOTIFICATION.

RICHMOND, June 18, 1798.

INTENDING to take my departure for London in the courſe of this month, I wiſh to notify all thoſe who have had any tranſactions with me, or under the late firm of JOHN and THOMAS GILLIAT, that the buſineſs in my abſence, will be conducted by Mr JAMES KERBY; whoſe engagements, receipts, acquittances, &c. will be equally valid as my own. It is earneſtly requeſted that debtors, to either concern, whoſe accounts ſtill remain unſettled, will immediately come forward, and have them liquidated and diſcharged; thoſe who have been long in arrear, need not expect any further indulgence, unleſs they ſhew good cauſe why a further extenſion of time ſhould be granted, by making ſuch arrangements as will be ſatisfactory. Thoſe who have any claims againſt me, or accounts unſettled, are informed I am prepared to aſſuſt them, and make payment. To ſuch of my friends as have been punctual in their engagements, I return my thanks, and a continuation of their favors will be acknowledged.

(3m) THOMAS GILLIAT.

Thomas Gilliat,

INFORMS his friends, that he has received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, his

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of either by wholeſale or retail, at reduced prices, for cash or TOBACCO.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF
GUN-POWDER.

Richmond, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land on the north ſide of Roanoke river, in Mecklenburg county, formerly the property of Gen. Hopkins, containing about 430 acres, about 100 of which are low grounds.

A Tract on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river, where Mr Richard Sutton now lives, containing about 1000 acres 140 of which are low grounds.—For termes apply to Mr William Baſkerville, or Mr. Joſeph Speed, who lives near where the lands lie.

ALSO, about 30,000 acres lying on Powel's and Clinch river, within the grant made by the Aſſembly of North-Carolina to Meſſ. Richard Henderſon & Co.—

Likewiſe five Tracts of military Lands, within the State of Tenneſſee, of 640 acres each. For terms apply to Mr George Jefferſon of the city of Richmond, or to

(3w) ROBERT BURTON.

Williamſborough, Granville County, }
May 2, 1798. }

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the town of Columbia, in the ſtate of South Carolina, ADAM, a negro man, about forty-five years old, the property of John Taylor, of the ſaid town. Alſo, ran away with Adam, BESS, his wife, about twenty years of age, the property of Richard Bolan, of the town aforeſaid. Adam is a low well ſet negro, with a down cait look, has a remarkably wrinkly face, ſo much ſo as his forehead, that the wrinkles appear as a true; he has a turn for ſhoe-making, was born in Talbot county, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, and formerly belonged to a Mr. Goldſborough near Eaſton. Beſs is about five feet three inches high, much pock pitted, her lower and upper teeth rotten to the gums, except two upper teeth, which remain at a diſtance from each other. She has remarkable high breaſts. They are both very artful, and ſpeak good Engliſh, and will probably make northwardly. Adam once got as far as Richmond, in Virginia, in a former elopement. The above reward will be paid to any perſon or perſons delivering the ſaid negroes, or twenty five dollars for the delivery of either of them to the ſubſcribers, in Columbia, or lodging them in any jail in this ſtate, or in the workhouſe in Charleſton. Captains of veſſels and others, are warned not to remove or convey them from this ſtate.

JOHN TAYLOR.
RICHARD BOLAN.

June 6, 1798. (2m)

FOR SALE,

THAT ELEGANT BRICK BUILDING, on Shockoe Hill, at preſent occupied by Mr. William Nimmo; alſo a NEAT FRAMED HOUSE, occupied by Mr. Martin Sims. They will be ſold ſeparate or together, as purchaſers require, and poſſeſſion given by the firſt of November next.—For terms apply to Mr Alexander Brydie, merchant, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber, Albemarle county.

ANDREW HART.

June 14, 1798. (6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,

THAT at his New Sugar houſe in the City of Waſhington, (on the Eaſtern branch of the River Patomack;) he will in a few days have ready for delivery a large quantity of Loaf & Lump Sugars, which he will ſell wholeſale at the Baltimore prices, for Caſh, indorſed notes or Flour delivered at his refinery which is advantageouſly ſituated for that purpoſe.

He has likewiſe ready for Sale, Brown Muſcovado Sugar and Molaſſes, which he will diſpoſe of on the above terms, and he begs leave to inform the public, that from this period he intends manufacturing a ſufficient quantity of refined Sugar for the apply of the ſurrounding country, which he flatters himſelf from his long and extenſive experience, having poſſeſſed one of the firſt and largeſt refineries in London for a great number of years, will prove equal in quality to any made on the continent.

All orders from any part of the United States will be punctually executed, and indorſed paper, payable or negociable at either of the Banks of George Town, Alexandria or Baltimore, be received in payment.

Three ſtout, active Apprentices of reſpectable connections are wanted, who will be regularly inſtructed in every branch of the Manufacture.

JAMES PIERCY.

City of Waſhington, April 3d, 1798. (3m)

BOOKER'S

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Subſcriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a conſiderable number of his Threſhing Machines, and thoſe gentlemen that make early application, need not fear a diſappointment.

The improvements lately made, are ſo conſiderable, that the laſt four feet Drum Machine he built, has threſhed twenty-two buſhels of wheat in an hour. He conſiders the ſubſtituting a raw hide band for a rope, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will laſt as long as ten of the latter, while the coſt of each will be nearly the ſame; For ready communications, as well as other conveniences, he will fix himſelf in the city of Richmond by the firſt of January next, to which place he deſires all orders to be addreſſed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His prices are as follows:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels Whirls, Nuts, Irons, Bands and Licenſe,	80 poſt
A four feet Drum Machine,	94
A five feet ditto,	106

The Blank, Scantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who muſt alſo bear the expence of carrying the ſmall Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 250 lb. to 400 lb. according to ſize. Half the charge of Building is expected on engaging, the balance when the work is finiſhed.

The portable Machinery being the parts moſt neceſſary to be executed with care and exactneſs, the Subſcriber will prepare a conſiderable number more than he may probably uſe himſelf, and will be ready to furniſh any ſuch perſons as may chooſe to build machines themſelves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates:

For the Drum Wheels, Whirls, and all the Nuts miſhed for a Drum Machine,	9 Dolls
four feet ditto,	10
Five feet ditto,	11
Irons for a three feet ditto,	12
Four feet ditto,	15
Five feet ditto,	18
Raw Hide Bands at 1s. 2d. per lb.	
Licenſe prices are, for a three feet Drum Machine,	14
Four feet ditto,	18
Five feet ditto,	21

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, December 26, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living at Campbell court-houſe on the firſt day of May laſt, A NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named BEN; ſtrong made and active, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, with a ſmall ſcar and a broad fleſh mark on one of his cheeks, (carcely perceivable) very artful in excuſing himſelf, but has much of a down look when ſpoken to,—he paſſes for a free man by the name of JOHN CUSSENS, and was taken up in May laſt in Peterſburg, but made his eſcape. I am informed he was employed afterwards by a mulatto free man living in Peterſburg, by the name of Curties who put him on board of his craft which run the river between Peterſburg and Richmond, under Captain DIKES, a mulatto free man, and after one of his voyages, was taken up in the city of Richmond, by Martin Burton, of the county aforeſaid, and by the certificate of William Richardſon Eſqr. was proven to be the ſaid ſlave, and brought as far as Powhatan county, where he again made his eſcape, with his hands well bound with a rope. It is uſeleſs deſcribing his cloaths, as he changes them. Any perſon taking up ſaid ſlave, ſecuring him in any jail, and giving me notice, will be entitled to the above reward; and if brought home what the law hath in that caſe provided.

JAMES MILLER.

N. B. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from employing or harbouring ſaid ſlave, as they ſhall be dealt with according to law. J. M.

Auguſt 16, 1797. (t f)

FOR SALE, By
JAMES BROWN;

Muſcovado Sugars;
Molaſſes;
St. Domingo Cottons of firſt quality, in mall bags;
Liverpool Salt, looſe and in ſacks;
Crates Earthenware;
Madeira,
Sherry,
And Port } *Wines of the firſt quality.*
German Oznaburgs;
Empty Quart Bottles.

Richmond, March 19, 1798. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber, on reaſonable terms
THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

German Linens—viz.

Oznaburgs, Brown Hempen, | Bed-Ticking, Oil-Cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-Saws, Hand do. Plane Irons, Chiſſels, Gouges, Draw-Knives, Coffee Mills, | Screw-Augers, Gimblets, Compaſſes, Trowels, Mark-Drawers Wafel-Irons.

Hollow-Glaſs.

Decanters plain and cut. Cage Glaſſes, Medicine Phials, | Tumblers plain and cut, Wine Glaſſes do.

Nurenburg Goods.

Among which are a great variety of Childrens' Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and ſlate Pencils, Cloth Bruſhes, &c. &c

—Likewiſe—

A large aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. (tf)

SAMUEL MYERS,

One Houſe below the Eagle-Tavern, has Received a FRESH SUPPLY *of*

PORT WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter Caſks, of very Superior Quality,

GENUINE FRENCH BRANDY, and
ANTIGUA RUM,
Firſt Quality SUGAR, in Barrels and Hogſheads,
MOLASSES, and COFFEE;
Which he will Sell at moderate prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond Auguſt 10, 1797. (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Bulfield, in Hanover, a likely negro man by the name of BILLY, who calls himſelf Billy Weeks. He is a very tall, ſlender, but well made man, about 30 years of age, is extremely artful and ſpeaks rather rapidly, uſing many words, which occaſions him ſometimes to ſtammer—He has a placid, agreeable countenance, beſpeaking honeſty and good conduct—He had on a dark coloured coat and breeches, quite new, but as he has a variety of cloaths, he will of courſe occaſionally change them. He was purchaſed laſt June of Richard H Corbin, Eſq. of Middleſex, where he has a wife, and to ſee whom, he was permitted to go before Chriſtmas, and has never returned. He has been ſeen in Richmond, and alſo in the neighborhood of Bulfield. It is probable he is lurking about Mr. Corbin's, near his wife; but he may be in the county of Caroline, near Bulfield, where it is ſaid he has another wife. Maſters of veſſels are warned at their peril not to take him on board. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me in Richmond, or to James Johnſon, Manager at Bulfield, or ten dollars if ſecured in jail to that I get him again.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, March 5, 1798.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED about three weeks ago, from this city, a likely mulatto man named BILLY, about twenty four years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable ſcar over one of his eyes, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe when young—Carried off with him a variety of clothes, and uſually wore, whilſt here, a ſhort blue coat, which perhaps he will alter for ſome other color, to prevent detection. He ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the ropemaking buſineſs, and was conſidered a very good workman. For the laſt year he has acted as a ſervant in the houſe. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harboring or employing him at their peril. The above reward will be given to have him ſecured ſo that I get him again.

WILLIAM NICOLSON.

June 9, 1798.

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſions, continued and held for Goochland County, on the 17th day of May 1794.

Wooldon and Crouch, Plffs.
againſt
Lott, Higbie, & Company, Defts. } On an injunction in Chancery.

THIS cauſe abates as to the defendant, Lott, by his death.

The Defendant, Higbie, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity, according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant, Higbie, appear here, on the firſt day of November term next, and anſwer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

(Copy)
Teſte,
WILLIAM MILLER, C. G. C.

J. Proffer and Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themſelves, to tranſact buſineſs in the

Auction & Commiſſion Line,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
PROSSER and MONCURE,

IN the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. Hicks, Campbell and Currie; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of caſh made if required. Any buſineſs intruſted to their management will be ſtrictly attended to, and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, June 14, 1798.

THE ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
VIRGINIA LAWS,

IS JUST PUBLISHED,
AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.

Richmond, June 25, 1798.